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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 31 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19				
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	via	10000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and **Shanghai.**

	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6...	10th. Feb.	6th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500		22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	26th.	2nd. Mar.
ottori Maru	A. E. Moses.	5916	11th. Mar.	10th. ,,
Lombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4 25		23rd. ,,
Lombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	00	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Established 1906

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Reserve Fund	65,000
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Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
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Economical management.

WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.

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SECRETARIES.
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Stea		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karac about.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23r Feb ...	21st Feb ...
City of Calcutta	A&C	76	26 ...	10th Mar 93
Trafford Hall	A	53	1st Mar.....	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris	A&C	9232	13th April...	11th April
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	17th May ...	25th May ..'

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only. Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	
London via Marseilles ..	653	1001	489	8
Liverpool ..	665	957	462	7
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	909	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 6th Feb. 6 a.m. Direct.
Linga, 2185, Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695 Th. 12th February 9 a.m. ‡CM
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 12th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Vorawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3418	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
‡PURNEA	3396	,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA	3365	,, 19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
5th February, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	443	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	909
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 15,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 9,88,153
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

89, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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AND GREASES.
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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

Great "Royal" Victory.

We have received information of the fact that the ROYAL Agents at Budapest, Hungary, have been awarded an order by the Hungarian Government for (80) EIGHTY ROYALS for the Department of Justice, and (20) TWENTY ROYALS for the Magistrate of Budapest. The order is for immediate delivery.

This magnificient testimonial is believed to be due to ROYAL SUPERIORITY, as this order is the result of a prolonged investigation and careful comparison of the ROYAL with all competing makes of typewriters.

This makes a grand total of approximately (500) FIVE HUNDRED ROYALS used in the Government Departments of Austro-Hungary, placing the "Royal" the lead of all competitors in these allied Empires.

Over 200,000 "ROYAL" Typewriters value a £4,000,000 are now in constant use throughout the world.

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BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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264—6 Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

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FOR

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JESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., LL.M.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

BAZAAR and PROVISIONS supplied regularly at advantageous prices. Up-country enquiries and orders promptly attended to. PASCALI and Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay. 1259

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

A WORKING FOREMAN CARPENTER WANTED, Goanese or Indian. (English speaking). Write giving references and pay required to the

MANAGER,
S. A. Loom Factory Ludhiana, Punjab.
01052

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN HEAD MISTRESS, occurs on March 1st, 1914, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 90.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
01010 Rajputana.

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest reference required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

IMMEDIATELY WANTED a pure EUROPEAN NURSERY GOVERNESS for Children, for Ahmedabad. Must be competent to teach Music and English and take entire charge of 3 children. Age not more than 30 years. Pay good, board and lodging. Apply at once with testimonials and references and also personally meet Mrs. RUSTOM, care of the Honourable Sirdar Rustom J. Vakil, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, on Sunday, the 8th instant, between 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. 01047

LADY, good sailor, desires return passage. England this summer. Nominal salary while there. Any capacity. Apply to Box No. 272, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1466

LADY DOCTOR WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, a Lady Doctor. May be a European or Indian. Must have British qualification registerable in England. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, inclusive of horse and carriage allowance. Free house (unfurnished). No other allowance.—For further particulars apply with copies of testimonials to A.406 Pioneer Press, Allahabad. 01039

SHORTHAND-TYPIST (Lady) required by English firm must be quick and accurate and have had good experience. Apply, stating salary required to Box. No. 273, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1467

WANTED a smart Short-hand TYPIST. Must be fast, accurate and able to read all sorts of manuscripts. No others need apply to Box No 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01055

WANTED a B. Sc., or a CHEMIST to teach Elementary, Chemistry to an Amateur. State least salary and qualification to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1441

WANTED at once by European Firm willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMEN and COLLECTORS on salary and commission. Cash security required. Apply Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1460

WANTED—MANAGER for State Press, must be experienced and thoroughly acquainted with Press work. Candidates must state the salary required.—Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to

THE JUDICIAL MEMBER,
01053 Dhar State, Dhar, C. I.

WANTED Fitters and Clerks knowing Marathi and English. Matriculates preferred.

Apply A. R. FAREED,
Corner of Phulgally,
1448 Bhindi Bazaar.

WANTED a trained COMPUTER. None but men capable of taking out detailed quantities accurately from working drawings need apply.

Apply with copies of certificates stating salary required to

Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,
01030 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED Immediately one qualified and trained Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary Rs. 60 monthly, lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

L. BEHARI LAL,
Proprietor,
Lady Hardinge Female Hospital,
01056 Ambala City.

WANTED

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Mistress for the McConaghey School. Salary Rs. 80 per month.—Apply to Miss EDMONDSON, Head Mistress McConaghey School, Lucknow. 01059

WANTED a CLERK who is in touch with Insurance Brokers and a Typist acquainted with Fire Insurance Business Apply Box No. 267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1451

WANTED a well experienced Piecegoods BROKER for K. RAMANATHAN & Co., Lalsingh Building, Lohar Street. Pharsee or Daxini preferred. 1425

WANTED—For the Cathedral Orphanage Boys' School, Lahore, an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 140-5-180, furnished quarters. Excellent Provident Fund rules. —Apply HEAD MASTER. 01034

WANTED, AT ONCE six first class TYPERS, trained to use the Government of India hand typing Machines for the Hyderabad Municipality Survey.

Salary H. S. Rs. 45 to H. S. Rs. 60 (B. G. Rs. 38 to B. G. Rs. 52) for approved certificated men. For the very best men permanent employment might be found.

L. MUNN,
01053 Superintendent.

WANTED for the P. F. F. Mess, Kohat, a "Goanese" HEAD BUTLER, wages according to qualifications. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Two other "Goanese" employed in the Mess. Apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Frontier Force Mess,
01051 Kobat.

WANTED, for the Wheler Club, Ltd., a PAID SECRETARY, previous experience necessary and a good knowledge of Accounts (double entry system) essential. Bachelor preferred. Salary Rs. 300 in addition to free Board and Residence for self.

Application to be made to
CHAIRMAN OF CLUB COMMITTEE,
Wheler Club, Ltd., Meerut.
Meerut, 20th January, 1914. 01059

WANTED.—FROM the 1st April, 1914, an Engineer for the Salem Municipality on Rs. 150—5—200. Only those who have passed the B. E. Degree Examination or hold Civil Engineering College Certificate of Engineer class need apply. Preference will be given to applicants with some experience.

E. S. RAMASWAMY IYER,
Chairman.
Salem Municipal Office,
27th Jan., 1914. 01040

WANTED a STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN, capable of preparing complete w[illegible] drawings. None but trained men with practical experience need apply. A liberal salary would be paid to a suitable man who would find a permanency.

Apply stating age, salary expected and experience with copies of certificates to

Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,
93, Clive Street, Calcutta.
01028

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Engineers, for the position of General Manager to the Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited. The selected candidate must preferably have had similar experience and an English training. He would, in the first instance be required to sign an agreement for 5 years certain and would receive a remuneration of Rs. 650 p. m. rising by equal annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 850 p. m. In addition he would be entitled to a good Motor Car for conveyance with a fixed allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for upkeep. Light and Coal.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of February 1914.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Consulting Engineer,
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore.
01057.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A BILLIARD and DINING TABLE, 8 feet by 4 feet, with Riley's patent adjusted.—Apply G. H. HUBBARD Wadi Bander, Bombay. 01046

FOR SALE.—Cheap. A Schiedmayer Grand PIANO, Rs. 250 or near offer. Apply sharp to

MURRAY,
Gas Works,
1461 Parel.

FOR SALE.—Absolutely new No. 1 Tourist Model Gent's "SWIFT" Bicycle bought last week for Rs. 225. Eadie Coaster, Dunlop Tyres, Oil-Bath Gear case, "Swift" Patent Detachable Jaw Plate.—quite an elegant machine. Reasonable reduction accepted. Apply "J. A. S." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1470

FOR SALE.—A CLEMENT BAYARD Motor Car 4 Cylinders not much used 5 to seat. Two Acetylene lamps with side and tail lamps complete Stepney and accessories complete. Price Rs. 4,200. Apply to Box No. 265, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1449

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

TO BE LET:

BOARD and LODGING available on moderate terms also meals supplied outside by a Lady on special moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1445

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—A large well-lighted shop, with gallery, in TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, opposite to Messrs. Evans Fraser & Co. For rent etc., apply to Mr. Mistri, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 1365

TO LET—An OFFICE room, Hornby Road. Well lighted and with electric fittings. Good position. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1411

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

NOTICES.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

THE WESTERN INDIA KENNEL CLUB will hold their FOURTH CHAMPIONSHIP DOG SHOW on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th 1914, under the rules of the Indian Kennel Association, in the Horse Show Enclosure, Marine Lines.

ENTRIES close on February 17th.

Schedules and Entry Forms on application to—

W. LEE,
1468 Hon. Secretary.

BENARES WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS accompainied by G. P. Notes of Rs. 500 and superscribed "Steam and Rubble Coal" and addressed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Benares, are invited and will be received by the above Officer up to 4-0 p.m., on the 14th February 1914, for the supply of Steam and Screened Rubble Coal, for the distributing and intake (river) station for the year 1914-15 (i.e. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915).

The requirement of coal will be (300) three hundred tons monthly, more or less, and payments made on the actual quantities weighed in at each station on our weighments only.

The contract of the accepted tenderer will be rescinded and the money forfeited if he fails to carry out the following conditions and any other terms which will be referred hereafter in the agreement.

1. The commencement of the delivery should be within 15 days after the order is placed in the hand of the suppliers.
2. The successful tenderer will be required to execute an agreement immediately on receipt of the notice of acceptance of the tender.
3. The quality of the coal should be the same as to that mentioned in the tender.
4. If the accepted tenderer withdraws his tender or when tender has been accepted neglects or refuses to sign the agreement.

The sanctioning authority does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

A. WASDELL, A. M. I. M. E.,
Superintendent,
01058 Water Works, Benares.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

THE following plant is FOR SALE. All in first class order and was worked regularly until the new High Tension Station at Cossipore was started. Full particulars and permission to view the plant can be obtained from:—

THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
8, Dalhousie Square,
Calcutta.

PLANT FOR SALE.

8 Babcock & Wilcox water tube land type boilers. Capacity 7,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 175 lbs. Fitted with B & W. chain grate stokers, superheaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high and low water alarms, safety valves, and all other necessary fittings

2 Similar boilers, fitted with Bennis chain grate stokers.

3 Babcock & Wilcox marine type water tube boilers. Capacity 9,000 lbs. per hour. Working pressure 180 lbs. Fitted with B. & W. chain grate stokers, super-heaters, stop valves, non-return valves, high & low water alarms, safety valves and all other necessary fittings.

Each boiler is fitted with a separate chimney 3 ft. 6 in. diameter 70 ft. above the grate.

1 Similar boiler fitted with mechanical stoker, by the Underfeed Stoker Co., including fan motor, starting gear, dampers, etc.

3 715 K/W Belliss-Crompton sets 1110 B.H.P. Belliss & Morcom triple expansion engines direct coupled to 715 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 228 K/W Bellis-Crompton sets. 350 B. H. P. Bellis & Morcom triple expansion engines, direct coupled to 228 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

3 230 K/W Willans-Crompton sets P. P. P. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 230 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 4-50 volts.

2 112 K/W Willans-Crompton sets O O O Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled to 112 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 450-500 volts.

4 38 K/W Willans-Crompton double ended sets. F. F. Willans central valve compound engines, direct coupled at each end to two 19 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamos 225-250 volts.

All the above sets can be sold with control panels containing main switches, instruments, etc. Also pedestal regulating resistances.

3. Parsons-Crompton Turbo-Generators 570 B.H.P., Parsons steam turbine direct coupled to 400 K/W Crompton shunt wound dynamo 450-500 volts. Each set complete with surface condensor, ciculating pump, Edward air-pump motors, switches, control panels, regulating resistances, etc.

2 750 B. H. P. Korting jet condensers.
2 350 B. H. P. " " "
2 175 B. H. P. " " "
2 60 B. H. P. " " "

2 Crossley Brothers complete suction gas plants. Each plant consisting of a suction type producer, coke scrubber, sawdust filter, tar extractor. 80 B.H.P. engine direct coupled to a 55 K/W. Crompton shunt wound direct current generator 450-500 volts, control panels, instruments, regulating resistances, cooling tanks, connecting pipes, valves etc.

1 Air Compressor.

2 Gwynne's centrifugal 2-inch motor driven pumps.

10 1000 Gall. Crompton electrically driven feed pumps.

2 Crompton electrically driven pumps capable of delivering 25,000 galls. per hour at 30 feet head.

3 Weir tandem, compound condensing pumps 50,000 galls. per hour against 30 feet head.

1,000 galls. Stillwell Bierge and Smith Vaile Co. boiler feed steam pumps.

2 Babcock and Wilcox exhaust steam feed water heaters.

4 Webster exhaust steam heaters.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 10 tons 39 feet 2½-inch centres.

1 Hand controlled travelling crane 20 tons 38 feet 5½-inch centres.

2 5-Ton Weighbridges by Messrs Avery.

2 Paterson gravity filters.

Various tanks, pipes, valves, gangways etc.

1332

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTOR required for supply of clothing for 3rd Sappers and Miners from April 1st 1914 to March 31st 1915. Details of contract can be obtained on demand from Quartermaster's Office, 3rd Sappers and Miners, East Kirkee. Tenders to be submitted before February 20th. 01058

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, FIRE BRIGADE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Municipal Fire Brigade. Salary Rs. 150—10—200 with free quarters unfurnished.

The Superintendent will be responsible for all Fire Appliances and Engines, comprising one Petrol Motor Fire Engine, one Steam Fire Engine, Horse Reels, etc., and will work under the orders of the Municipal Engineer.

Only candidates who have had previous experience in a properly organized Fire Brigade and can speak the Vernacular need apply.

The selected candidate will be put on six months' probation and when confirmed in the appointment, will be subject to all Municipal rules, including leave and Provident Fund rules, and the appointment may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side. Single Second Class fare will be paid to enable the candidate to join his appointment. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received by the Undersigned upto February 28th, 1914.

W. G. LONGDIN,
M.I.M. & C.E.,
01054 Municipal Engineer.

BENARES WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following for these works for the year 1914-15 (i.e. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915), which will be received by the undersigned up to 12-0 noon on the 14th February 1914.

I. Engine house stores.
II. Petty stores.
III. Engine oil, such as cylinder oil, spindle oil, kerosine oil, castor oil, etc.
IV. Pipes and fittings.
V. Fine river sand.
VI. Moulding brasses.
VII. Carting of petty materials from Benares Cantt. Ry. station to Bhelupura and Bhadaini Water Works compound and vice versa.

Tenders for item Nos. I, IV should accompany G. P. notes of Rs. 200 each and that of item Nos. III and V Rs. 100 each, which shall be forfeited and the contract rescinded if he fails to carry out the following conditions and fails to carry out the following conditions and any other terms which will be enforced hereafter in the agreement.

I. The commencement of the delivery should be within a week after the order is placed in the hand of the suppliers.

II. The successful tenderer will be required to execute an agreement immediately on receipt of the notice of acceptance of the tender.

III. The quality of the materials and oil should be according to the samples.

IV. If the accepted tenderer withdraws his tender or when tender has been accepted neglects or refuses to sign the agreement.

The sanctioning authority does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

Tender forms for items I to IV will be issued on payment of annas eight only.

No application for tender forms will be attended to after 9th February 1914.

A. WASDELL, A.M.I.M.E.,
Superintendent,
01053 Benares Water Works.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April. 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagon, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT DADY SETH AGIARY LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Runchordass, Attorneys for R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 643 of 1910, wherein Sulajvanoo alias Kabli, widow of Runchordass Vithaldass, deceased, is the plaintiff and Nagindass Runchordass the executor of the alleged last will, and testament of Runchordass Vithaldass, deceased, is the defendant Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on the following day and time sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th February, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground forming part of a piece of land or ground registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 1806, Old Survey No. 257, and New Survey No. 216, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings erected and standing thereon, situate on the south side of Dady Seth's Agiary Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3923, 3924, and 3925, Street Nos. 56 and

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO. (Contd.)

1 and 58, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by Cavel Street, on or towards the west by a well, on or towards the south by the property now or formerly of Rustomji Burjorji, and on or towards the north by the said Dady Seth Agiary Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchordas, solicitors, at Military Square Lane or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY SWORDS.

Under instructions from Kanji Mawji Durvedi, Esq., the proving executor of the last will, Testament and Codicial of the late Goswami Mahovani Vahooji, widow of Tikayet Goswami Gordhanji Govindraiji Maharaj and duly appoined guardian of the person of Benna Betiji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on Saturday the 7th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

2 English swords in scabbards.
8 Country Swords in scabbards.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Mr. Phirozsha Sorabji Mahraswala and others.

One lot of furniture such as velvet cushions sofas and chairs fancy teakwood Japanese cabinets, blackwood marble top chiffoneers, teakwood tiled top jardinceers, blackwood folding card table and stand, chandiliers picture frames, musical box, etc.

By order of Mr. C. H. Sopariwala the Official Liquidator, the Indian National Co-operative Society, Ltd., in liquidation.

Glass show cases, tables, glass door cupboard, teakwood stand, bench, scale with weights, 1 gas pipe, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

1 single seated brougham by Laurie and Warner in good order.

By order of the mortgagee Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum alias Dada and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. R. Solomon.

One handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels cabriolet by Windover.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 4, Queens Road opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Dewji Kanji, Ahmed Dewji & Bros., and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, one Ebonywood cottage piano by Rose and Co., in very good order, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, glass door almyrahs China vases, tapestry door curtains, marble top wash-hand tables, pier glass, vases, wallplates and figures, oil paintings and water colours, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, china and coir, mattings, 1 Jost fans with box, revolving top writing table with master key, Durries and Hyderabad carpets, copper utensils, etc. Also one lot of best choice plants in tubs and pots etc., one second hand rubber tyred victoria sets of harness the property of Col. W. W. Pike and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One pair of Bay Australian horses, 14-2, go well in harness.

One 15-20 h.-p. Fiat, 4-seater open touring body four cylinder, Bosch magneto, 3 speeds and reverse, complete with hood, screen, lamps, horn, tools, etc.

One 10-12 h.-p. 2 cylinder 4 seated Clement Bayard Car, in working order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th February, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1914, offer for sale by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a choice and valuable collection of Japanese works of art and curios consisting of animal figures, pagodas, incense burners and ornaments in bronze of artistic workmanship, carved wooden figures, costly ivory carvings by known artists, old and rare satsuma and porcelain, artistically carved furniture, brass koros, silver mounted and inlaid vases and similar other works of art.

Special attention of private buyers is drawn to this sale as the collection contains good works of skilled artists in ivory, wood and metal work.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th February, 1914. 252

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

TWICE NIGHTLY
6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUCCESS!!!! SUCCESS!!!!
MABEL & MALFE
AND
Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
A GREAT PHOTO-PLAY
THE INHERITANCE OF REMI DAUBRAIS.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF
MABEL & MALFE
IN
New Dances & Eccentricities.
Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM
IN NEW SONGS AND STORIES.
ANOTHER GREAT FILM-PLAY
"HONESTY"
BY M. CHARLES PATHE.
An upto-date comedy-drama with a cast of
Leading French Artistes
Acted chiefly in the most famous streets of Paris
Thrilling: Amusing: Artistic Scientific.
Pathe's latest and best Production.
H. E. The Governor's Band
ON
SATURDAY & SUNDAY.

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11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February 1914.

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Produce the

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"THE QUAKER GIRL."

— CAST —

Mesdames Binning, Croft, Philby, Sandford, Saxby, Street and Webb, and Miss Flynn: Messieurs Croft, Dodds, Douglas, Meade, Medley, Watts, D. Wilson and F. Wilson.

Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

Every evening 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

BOX OFFICE AT MESSRS. ROSE & CO.

LUCKNOW CHAMPIONSHIP.

DOG SHOW.

FEBRUARY 20th AND 21st.

For Schedules etc., apply to:

W. E. BOTTING,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

An Exhibition will be held in the Town Hall. Last day for receiving pictures THURSDAY, February 19th. For prospectus and particulars apply Prof. O. V. Muller M.A., Hon. Sec., Elphinstone College. 1335

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

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OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married pesons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Theatre of Quality and Quantity.

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BOB & ...AND ...UR PICTURES.

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DIXIE and YAMBO

AMERICAN SINGERS AND DANCERS
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LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK FOR

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An Elaborate and Colossal Production

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CLEAR TYPE, GOOD PAPER, CLOTH BINDING OR PICTORIAL WRAPPER.

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SEETA. By Col. Medows Taylor.
LILAMANI. By Maud Diver.
IDOLS. By William J. Locke.
DERELICTS. By William J. Locke.
THE USURPER. By William J. Locke.
THE WHITE DOVE. By William J. Locke.
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THE DOGS OF WAR. By Walter Emanuel.
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Yearly .. .. Rs. 20.
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All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

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Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons,
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AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

...harni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

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DRAKE'S LOVE-STORY.

2,500 Feet—2 Parts.

A Story of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Gorgeous Scenery. Picturesque Costumes.
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FIGHTING BLOOD. *(Another stirring Drama).*

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Use NUCOLINE.

An Ideal Vegetable Ghee-Butter !

Made in England. Economical and wholesome. Best for all cooking and baking purposes. Used all over the world.

Analysed by Bombay Municipality.

1 lbs. tin .. .. .. Rs. **0-9-0**
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Sole Agents :—
BALMUKAND RAY & Co.,
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BOMBAY.

Sole Agents :—
Shroff Bros., Opp. Whiteways
FORT, BOMBAY.

RAI SAHEB Dr. K. C. DAS'S
HEALTH RESTORER
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SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY
30-2, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 3rd February 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.944
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	68.5
Dew point	..	64.8
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	82.4
Minimum do. do.	..	69.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		
.. .. ..	NNE, N.NW NNW.	
Movement of Wind .. do.		163

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order th... vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their baro... meters :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th February, was 30.186 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory baro... meter reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914	High Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth sill.	
	February	h. m.	ft.	in.
Thurs.	5	4 59 a	24	1
		m 3 45	24	0
Fri	6	m 8 2 a	24	5
		m 6 11	23	6
Sat.	7	7 53	24	1
		m 10 0 a	26	10
Sun.	8	9 15	24	10
		m 10 40 a	23	0
Mon.	9	10 13	25	10
		m 2 13	25	0
ues	10	11 1	27	0
		m 11 50 a	29	10

1914	Low Water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.	
	February.	h. m.	ft.	in
Thurs	5	m 0 17 a	18	9
		7 27 a	17	8
Fri	6	m 1 52	22	1
		1 31 a	18	80
Sat.	7	m 3 12	21	9
		2 33 a	17	1
Sun	8	m 4 1	20	11
		3 27 a	16	4
Mon	9	m 4 40	19	5
		4 15 a	15	8
Tues.	10	m 5 15	18	6
		4 59 a	14	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

February,	Sunrise	Sunset.
5. (Thurs.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34 m.
6. (Fri)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
7. (Sat.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35 m.
8. (Sun.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.
9. (Mon.)	7h. 11 m.	6h. 35 m.
10. (Tues.	7h. 10 m.	6h. 35 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd	4h. 23.m	P.M.
Full Moon	Do	10th	11h. 47.m	P.M.
Last Quarter	Do	17th	2h. 54.0m	A.M.
New Moon	Do	25th	5h. 32.1m	A.M.

WHY THEY GO TO KINEMAS?

An attendant at a picture palace in Camden Town gave an odd explanation of the popularity of the picture palace among working people to me the other evening, writes a correspondent to the "Manchester Guardian." He admitted that the darkness and the seclusion were liked by lovers, but he said that another important thing was that poor women, the charwoman class, and labourers like the kinemas, not because they enjoy looking at the pictures—"Some on 'em don't trouble to look at 'em at all!"—but because they can obtain a comfortable cushioned seat in a warm room for twopence—"Better seat'n they can get in their own 'ouses!" They pay their twopences, take their seats, and go fast asleep. It appears that you can stay as long as you like in a kinema, and some of these tired old women and labourers spend the entire evening in them, comfortably sleeping. "We let 'em stay," said the attendant, "except, of course, when it gets a bit crowded. Then we make 'em 'op it quick, but in general they spend the evening 'ere. Does'em good, too!"

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

The disturbance affecting the north gave light rain in plains of the Punjab and little snow in the Western Himalayas from Kashmir to Mukteswar. It will probably pass away to-day. Rawalpindi reports three-quarters of an inch; Sonmarg, Cherat, Simla and Balasore, half an inch each.

Forecast :—A little precipitation along the Central Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 4th February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.84" and Lahore 0.10". Skies are heavily clouded at Multan and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is 11° to 13° F. in defect in the north Punjab but in excess at Ambala and Delhi. Minimum temperature is also in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; minimum temperature is also above normal in the southern half of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.— Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in excess in Kathiawar and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual except at Bombay. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is in excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab. The area of relative low pressure has moved into the United Provinces and skies have cleared in the Punjab.

No rainfall of importance is likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARMA—						
Bushire ..						
Jask ..	76.3	61.8	61	..	1.68	—0.82
Muskat ..						
Do. (3rd) ..	77.8	65.4	80	..	0.68	—1.44
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	68.3	45.6	96	..	1.10	0.30
Rawalpindi ..	49.9	34.6	95	0.84	4.42	0.15
Lahore ..	58.6	41.8	99	0.10	1.75	0.08
Sirsa ..	70.3	39.0	75	..	1.28	0.23
Ambala ..	77.7	47.3	83	0.04	1.00	—1.60
Delhi ..	80.0	49.4	84	0.08	0.60	—1.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	84.0	55.1	65	..	0.09	—0.80
Mainpuri ..	86.0	56.2	62	..	0.26	—1.16
Jhansi ..	86.4	59.0	29	..	0.37	—0.72
Cawnpore ..	84.6	51.5	62	..	0.02	—1.17
Allahabad ..	87.2	52.5	53	..	0.97	—0.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	78.1	44.8	63	..	1.38	0.81
Karachi ..	79.0	62.8	53	..	0.17	—0.72
Ajmer ..	80.0	51.4	73	..	2.34	1.47
Jalpore ..	81.2	51.1	62	..	0.86	—0.04
Kotah ..	85.6	60.6	50	..	1.03	0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	84.8	59.1	90	..	0.03	—0.23
Dwarka ..	79.2	70.0	74	..	0.00	—0.17
Veraval ..	80.6	60.2	82	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot ..	86.9	57.5	88	..	0.00	—0.36
Bhavnagar Para ..	86.0	58.0	73	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat ..	89.1	60.9	67	..	0.00	—0.24
Ahmedabad ..	86.6	59.7	63	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa ..	84.6	55.8	29	..	0.01	—0.33
Neemuch ..	82.7	50.5	48	..	0.12	—0.45
Indore ..	84.7	54.9	48	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	87.9	54.5	54	..	0.94	—0.60
Saugor ..	81.6	56.6	35	..	0.81	—0.74
Hoshangabad ..	89.3	56.2	49	..	0.77	—0.48
Khandwa ..	91.5	54.7	49	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola ..	93.9	57.9	30	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti ..	90.9	63.3	47	..	1.31	—0.14
Nagpur ..	91.6	62.5	33	..	0.85	—0.77
Chanda ..	93.5	59.8	56	..	0.37	—0.91
Raipur ..	89.1	65.1	54	..	1.26	0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	82.4	67.5	65	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri ..	86.1	65.9	76	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao ..	84.6	70.5	96	..	..	—1.17
Karwar ..	84.7	65.2	94	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	93.4	55.1	41	..	0.08	—0.69
Ahmednagar ..	89.6	56.5	41	..	0.16	—0.93
Poona ..	90.0	56.1	73	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur ..	91.5	61.7	30	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur ..	90.6	60.1	49	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum ..	85.3	56.5	61	..	0.82	—1.09
Aurangabad ..	89.4	63.7	30	..	0.00	—1.06
Nizamabad (Indian) ..	92.6	64.9	26	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad ..	90.2	65.6	38	..	0.00	—1.28
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88.5	70.3	73	..	0.93	—2.42
Calicut ..	86.3	69.5	85	..	4.87	—1.60
Cochin ..	89.7	71.7	68	..	4.69	—3.91
Colombo ..	88.1	68.9	92	..	27.28	5.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	86.1	65.2	82	..	..	—6.26
Bellary ..	93.0	64.0	40	..	0.01	—2.15
Cuddapah ..	91.2	64.3	73	..	3.09	—1.58
Madras ..	84.8	65.4	90	..	28.73	8.76
Bangalore ..	83.3	56.1	88	..	0.34	—3.29
Coimbatore ..	88.0	65.4	73	..	4.87	—0.11
Trichinopoly ..	89.1	65.0	78	..	10.44	2.28
Negapatam ..	85.6	68.6	80	..	53.35	24.80

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 4th.

S.S. Singu	Reid	Rangoon Jan. 20
S.S. Ariel	Hyde	Durban Jan. 11
S.S. Vistalia	Pattie	Antwerp Jan. 8
S.S. Manchester Civilian	Spencer	Alexandria Jan. 20
S.S. Java Maru	Fuchiyami	Kobe Dec. 25
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi Feb. 2

DEPARTURES.

February 4th.

S.S. Glencluny	Johnston	Kobe & Osaka
S.S. Clan Cameron	Christian	Galle
S.S. Queenmoor	Taylor	Port Said (for order Manchester)

The following vessel obtain her portclearance on Wednesday.

S.S. Vermont	Gmmell	Kobe & Osaka

S. S. Singu :—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, which port she had left on January 20, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Ariel :—The steamer Ariel, 2,209 tons, Captain H. Hyde, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban, which port she had left on January 11, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Vistalia :—The steamer Vistalia, 3,511 tons, Captain J. Pattie, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Antwerp, which port she had left on January 8, with a general cargo.

S. S. Manchester Civilian :—The steamer Manchester Civilian, 2,927 tons, Captain G. Spencer, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Alexandria, which port she had left on January 20, with ballast.

S. S. Java Maru :—The steamer Java Maru, 2,874 tons, Captain D. Fuchigana, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Kobe, which port she had left on December 25, with a general cargo.

The Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Coye's. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on February 2, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Glencluny :—The steamer Glencluny, 3,067 tons, Captain J. Johnston, sailed on Wednesday for Kobe and Osaka, with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Cameron :—The steamer Clan Cameron, 2,285 tons, Captain W. M. Christian, sailed on Wednesday for Galle, with ballast.

S. S. Vermont :—The steamer Vermont, 2,722 tons, Captain J. S. Grumell, will sail to-day for Kobe and Osaka, with a general cargo.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Calcutta outward bound passed the Canal and is due to arrive in Bombay on the 13th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Inaba Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 4th instant.

The O. S. K. Steamer Indo Maru left Kobe for Hongkong viz Moji on the 2nd instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Colombo Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 3rd instant.

WEDNESDAY February 4th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed Steamer	Capt.	Agent.
A. Porto Said	Muzes	the
B. Toro	Hicks	J. Y. & Co.
C. & R. Seald	Johnson	M. M. & Co.
D. & E. Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co.
F. Churpra	Ferguson	M. M. & Co.
H. Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K
M. Mansurl	Core	T. M. & Co.
Lawoe	Coates	A. S. N. & Co.
N. Crown	Rlchards	W. & A. G. & Co.
O. Lawoe	Coates	A. S. N. & Co.
P. Pentakota	Stewert	M. M. & Co.
Q. Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co.
C. & A. Scalda	Johnson	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co.
2. Laconia	Pesut	W. & A. G & Co.
2. Habsburg	Huber	A. L. S. N. & Co.
3. Vermont	Gemmell	W. & A. G. & Co.
4. Badminton	Jones	W. & A. G & Co.
5. Braunton	Sherbon	J. M. & Co.
6. ElswickManor	Gentles	W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Clan Colquhoun	SuDmer	J. F. & Co
8. Cairn Gowan	Band	W. & A. G. & Co.
9. Kattenturn	Fretweurst	W. & A. G. & Co.
14 Dumra	Minett	M. M. & Co.
10. & 11. Yeddo	Bremner	W. & A. G. & COo.
13. Falls of Orchy	Murchie	W. & A. G. & Co.
12 & 13. India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co.

M. W. D. D.

Konig	Coltzan	A S. & Co.

H. W. V D.

Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia	BarchaD	P. & C. S. N. & Co
Algerian	Wilson	K. N. & Co
Alfred	Fisher	A. S. N. & Co.
Ariel	Hyde	
Bnkura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co.
Ada	Mason	W. & A. G. & Co.
Banustria	Cusulich	A. L. S. N. & Co.
Baron Ardrossan	Reid	W. & A. G. & Co.
BegnD	Wright	T. M. & Co.
Budric	Mathews	Arab SteaDer
Buyo Maru	Sagora	S. W. & Co.
Badrein	Grant	A. S. N. & Co.
Bregenz	Clerslck	A L S N. Co.
Egypt	Summers	P. & O. Co.
Perozi	PriDrose	T. M. & Co.
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co.
Hos	Feathers	T. M. & Co.
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. K.
Kelios	Kumdsen	F. F. Campbell & Co.
Kopemount	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co.
Hhosuro	Hannae	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Klug	M. M. & Co.
Lineria	Scheweder	T. M. & Co.
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co.
Mantua	Vibelt	P. & O G. & Co.
Manchester Civilian	Spencer	
Niagara (Yacht)	Zabrielsen	Mr. J. Jutter.
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co.
Oridals	Thomson	W & Co. G. & Co.
Okhla	Rafles	M. M. & Co
Resbergen	Burger	A. Y & Co.
Seldra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co.
Southrille	Hedquest	W. & A. G. & Co.
Singu	Reid	S. M. & Co.
Tairyabi	Kass A. M	Jeewanji & Co.
Trader	Willams	D. N. & Co.
Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co.
Vistalia	Pattie	
Zoarastrian	Osborn	Co. & Son.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

For Urinary Diseases.

Each Capsule bears the Name

MIDY.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS and COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY—POONA—SECUNDERABAD.

Are the Sole Agents for India for the Crichton make of footwear.

Write for an illustrated catalogue of

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Consols 2½ %..	76 13-16 plus ¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-17—½
Rentes 3 %	..87¼ unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London ..	..20.45½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot ..	..26 5-8—1-16
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26 7-16unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver.— Firm	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	64⅜—⅛
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) ..	1.3⅞ unchngd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29ultimo.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	93 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	1 7-8plus1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st.	1 13-16unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7-8unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans ..	..1 1-8 unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans.. ..	1½ ,,
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Transfers, on Bombay ...	...Rs. 2 00,000
,, on Calcutta ...	... ,, 5,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb 3 .

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	53,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	16,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	9,000
Futures at New York March. .	12 26—4
Futures at New York May. .. .	12-01—4

Advanced early on favorable cables and declined later owing to receipts running above Expectations.

Spot Cotton at New York	...12-75unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 13-16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton Quiet	
Futures at New Orleans March. ..	12.49—1
Futures at New Orleans May	..12-54unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¾—¼
Demand Bills	4.85⅞—½
Silver Commercial Bars ..	57⅜—⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
,, Sales of East Indian.. ..	——
,, Imports..	33 000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Good business done—Easier	
,, ,, Futures Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market :— Quiet with a limited enquiry	
Mid. Americans	7.07—1
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.50unchgd
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.23—5
May	12.05—3
New York Official noon call March	12.27—3
May	12.06—2
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.49— 1
May	12.54unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's prices.
F. M.	6.68—2
M. A.	6.70—2
A. M.	6.67—2
M. J.	6.67—1
J. J.	6.63—1
J. A.	6.59—1
A. S.	6.47—2
S. O.	6.32—2
O. N.	6.23—2
N. D.	6.18—3

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G....	5 d
F. G. ,, ,, ...	5 1-8 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	5¼ d.
Good Bhownuggur	5 5-8 d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	5⅝ d
Fine ,, ,, ...	5 7-8 d.
Fine M.G. Bhownuggur	5 7-8 d.
Good Oomra M : G	5 11-16 d.
F. G. ,, ,, ...	5 13-16 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	5 15-16 .
Good M. G. Oomra	5 11-16 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	5 15-16 d.
Good Broach	6¼ d
F. G. ,, ...	6 13-32 d.
Fine ,, ...	6 9-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London ...	——
Good Khandeish	5 9-16 d.
F. G. ,, ...	5 11-16 d.

The French Bank rate of Discount is 3½ % since today

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Fbb. 3.

Grey Shirtings 39"by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading. ..	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.9
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.01/2
White Shirtings 32-33 by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	——
Cloth Gunnis's 36"G. 20 cif	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅛
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅛
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool ..	5 15-16
Buyers or Sellers	sellers
Months	Feb-March
Water Twist American 30's.. ..	10⅛
,, ,, ,, 40's	11½
Mule ,, ,, 40's	11
,, ,, ,, 50's	12⅝
,, ,, ,, 60's	14 5-8
,, ,, Egyptian 40's	16½
,, ,, ,, 50's	17
,, ,, ,, 60's	18
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Quiet prices firm.	
Tone "Cloths". Quiet prices firm	
Weft American 54's	11⅞
,, Egyptian 80's	17⅞
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9⅝
,, 32's B.	10½
,, 36's W.T.C.	10½
,, 36's B.	10½
,, 42's	11½
,, American 60's	15⅝
,, Egyptian 60's	16½
,, ,, 80's	20½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 432lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull nominal unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.	
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Jan.-Feb ; sellers unchanged	35⅝
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35⅝
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35⅝

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzarat, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nearest value	52½plus ¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk nominal firmer	47½plus ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Antwerp nominal firm	48½plus ⅜
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March ; London value quiet	47.1½—1½d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Hamburg sellers firm	42½plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull value steady unchanged	£6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66½plus ¼
Copper Braziers	£81plus ¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅝

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal unchanged	9.9
Arrivals :—"Trautenfels" "Cleopatra".	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; steady	12.9plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F. India nominal March ; unchanged	11.9½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb.	9.3plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.5½plus ¼
Steady moderate biz.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers March July ; quiet but steady unchanged	13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value dull unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 13-13 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	12.3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value market unchanged	12.10½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March ; sellers quiet unchanged	3.1

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents)

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Rs.	From	Bank.
One parcel sovs.	3,420	Trieste	National.

EXCHANGE.

The Market is firm but there is little enquiry for Bank remittances. Usance bills have been offering more freely, and a fair business has been done.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3 32
D. D. mail	1	4 1 8
T. T. forward, May. ..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 5 32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 1-4
,, ,, forward, May.	1	4 3-16
,, 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171
Marks ,, ,, ...		139
60 dys Hongkong ...		140
,, ,, Shanghai ...		188
,, ,, Japan		148½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1/16 lower for ready at 26 5/8 and unchanged for delivery in two months at 26 7/16. The Local Market opened steadier and a moderate business has been done in a steady Market at and about our quotations. The up country demand is fair.

We quote:—	Rs	a.	p.
English bar gold ...	23	15	9
Australian bar gold ...	23	15	3
Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver (sum duty) ready...	77	0	0
1st Settlement ..	76	12	0
2nd Settlement...	76	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 2nd February 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	51	55,851
B. B & C. I. Railway ...	54	64,954

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood firm to-day though a limited business was booked during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-11-0, but gradually increased and closed after slight fluctuations at Rs. 95-12-6 (sellers) for 27th February delivery.

4 per cent. Municipal Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 102-4.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a rather depressed tone to-day.

Colabas were placed at Rs. 1,475 in the morning, dropped to Rs. 1,445 during the course of the day but closed at Rs. 1,455.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,480, Centrals at Rs. 1,860.

Madhavji declined to Ss. 1,155.

Davids opened at Rs. 480 but closed at Rs. 475.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 445.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares changed hands at Rs. 907-8 for March.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares dropped to Rs. 76 and Deferred to Rs. 133.

Bank of India Shares were in demand at Rs. 65.

Shivraj poors changed hands at Rs. 22-8.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 1,085.

Bank of Bombay Shares stood at Rs. 1,569.

Tata Iron and Steel Preference Shares changed hands at Rs. 153.

COTTON.

There is again little of importance to report in the American Markets. New York futures were 4 points down, and New Orleans 1 point down and unchanged. A private cable states that the prevailing opinion in Liverpool is that unless the trade demand improves the Market may decline. The near future of the Market remains uncertain, but any material change either way seems unlikely.

The Local Market opened easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 278 and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 238. Early in the afternoon good Broach declined to Rs. 276½ in a weak Market with few buyers. Settlements of March contracts of Oomras and Bengals have been made, and business has also been done in fine Broach. Good Broach after touching Rs. 276 suddenly recovered to Rs. 281 on buying orders by the bazaar. Later on the rate dropped to Rs. 278 and the Market closes irregular.

Bazaar rates close as under:—

Good Broach .....Rs. 278-9, March.	
Fine Broach .....Rs. 234-5, March.	
Fine Khamgaon Akola...Rs. 236-7, March	
Fine Khandeish .....Rs. 216-17 March.	
F. G. Khandeish .....Rs. 208 9, March.	
M. G. Fine Bengal.....Rs. 205-6, March.	
Fully good Bengal .....Rs. 195-6, March.	

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	11,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price.
F. M.	6.66 — 2
M. A.	6 69 ,, 1
A. M.	6 65 ,, 2
M. J.	6.65 ,, 2
J. J.	6.61 ,, 2
J. A.	6.57 ,, 2
A. S	6.46 ,, 1
S. O.	6 31 ,, 1
O. N.	6.22 ,, 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	9	0 R. T.
White Pessi 75 %	5	8	0 ,,
White Delhi, May	5	14	6 ,,

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold Brown, Ready	7	12	0 R. T.
Bold Brown May	8	12	6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.
Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0 R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0 ,,
Brown Delhi May	8	14	6 R. T.

Tedseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	8	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 44	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 47	8	0	
Small 46	8	0	

Mowrseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 8	0	0 B. T.	

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 10	2	0 B. T.	

Castorseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..31	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..31	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	26,359 Bales
Wheat	10,389 Cwts
Linseed	5,273 ,,
Rape, Rai, etc.	1,037 ,,
Gingelyseed.....	27,610 ,,
Poppyseed.....	75 ,,
Groundnuts.....	9,369 ,,
Castorseed	10 181 ,,
Rice	3,135 ,,
Myrabollams	1,240 ,,
Cottonseed	22 703 ,,
Mowrasseed	356 ,,
Gram	1,585 ,,
Jowar.....	5,182 ,,
Maize	353 ,,
Barley	Nil. ,,

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

BILLS.—Merchants are more disposed than they previously were, to part with Bills to-day and a fair business is reported on the Local Exchange. There is possibility of higher rates for Bills during the next few days.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Government Paper opened to-day for cash at Rs. 95-9 and closed at Rs. 95-10; the final quotation for the forward position being Rs. 95-12.

SHARE MARKET.—The Share Market is inactive. The enquiry for coal investments having fallen off.

JUTE AND GUNNY.—In the Gunny Market there is a brisk demand for heavy goods of all descriptions. For raw jute Rs. 76-8 is the market quotation for first marks.

PIECEGOODS.—There is slightly a better tone in the Local Piecegoods Market, but forward business is still impossible.

DIABETES

A treatise on the causes, Symptoms and the most effective treatment of Diabetes, Hydrocele and Skin Disease, will be given free to readers of this paper. Apply to A. Chatterjee & Co., 103-2, Machua Bazar Road, Calcutta.

HYDROCELE

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13%	1565
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	64½
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1 690
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,390
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	13
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¼	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	..
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	14%	230
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	13%	360
New Issue Rs. 15	June	10%	33
Punjab National Bank ..	do.	..	15
EXCHANGE BANKS	..	10%	175
Chartered Bank	..	..	..
Mercantile Bank	..	..	..
£12 A	..	16%	£22 1-2
£12 B	..	7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	5%	£871
National Bank of India £12	Nov. Sep-Mar	5% 14%	75 600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	23	815
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom.
Benar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	102½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	..	80
Bombay United	May-Nov	25	497 1-2
Century	Apl-Oct.	25	255
Central India	May-Nov	6	1,835
China	Mar-Sep.	65	650
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30	1,460
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil	400
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	40	600
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6	115
Currimbhoy	do.	10	227 1-2
David	May.-Nov.	20	476¼
Edward Sassoon	..	8	182
Emperor Edward	..	25	415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..	150
Fazulbhoy	May	20	445
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct	50	1,410
Finlay Mills	..	7-8	3174
Gold Mohur	..	25	525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45	547 1-2
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15	500
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40	425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4	111¼
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	90
Jewraj Bagri	May	20	400
Jubilee Mill	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh, Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,380
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25	755
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,180
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75	1,574
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,065
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,060
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	30
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	2 770
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	510
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7	2 5
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30	1,025
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7	165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	390
Ripon	do.	Nil	230
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50	750
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35	420
Shahapore	June-Dec.	250	4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40	1 152 1-2
Sun	Oct.	..	105
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	200
Swan	New O.	10	280
Swadeshi	May.-Oct	50	1,475
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,240
Union Mill	..	Nil	250
Vishnu Cotton O.	..	Nil	305
P.	..	Nil	635
Western India	Sep.	45	470
Mysore Spinning	July	15	240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar	May.	3 8)	4,80
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6 %	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec	15	2 000
Broach City	Oct.	14	13
Fort	Nov.	5	100
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sahupathy ..	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	130
James Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum	Sept.	30	845
Mahomedpura Co. ..	..	71	170
Mehnya	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil	20
Mannar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	210
New East India	Sep	78	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	810
New Beru	Oct.	35	560
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	605
Sind	Nov.	80	200
Surat City	Oct.	20	230
Velkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P.	..	12	130

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholka Rly.	Jan.-Aug	5½%	142 Cx
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	135
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan -July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...	..	4%	113
Gujerat Rlys. Rs. 100. ..	..	4%	110
Mandra Thom ly. Rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara-Sirajganj ly. Rs. 25	Jan. July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys	June-Dec.	..	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	5-71
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	..	4%	11

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last Div.	Year.
Allcock Ashdown Co.. ..	Oct.-May	Nil	150
All India U.I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	August	Nil	10
Bamankun ..	..	..	..
Backbay Bath ..	..	..	..
Badhan Pills ..	..	2	90
Baroda Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil	45
Bo. Burma T. Corpr. ..	..	15	905
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd. ..	P. Feb.-Aug. O.	6% 5%	175 224
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	H. yearly	20	..
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	30	930
Bo. Land and Building ..	..	5	400
Bombay S.N. Co., O. L ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	227½
Bombay S.N. Co., P. L ..	Sep.-Oct.	20%	275
Central I.M. Co., Ltd...	April	30Hyr.	25
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	2	450
Delhi Flour	Sept.	30	20
Empire of I.L Rs. 50. ..	..	..	140
Indian Cement Rs. 100...	..	..	154
Indian Mercantile in Co. Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	Dec.	30	..
Indian Cotton Co Issue Old 100 O New Issue 75	June	1½ 7% ..	105 80
P....100 ..	Oct.-July	7% ..	200 ..
John Roberts & Co., ..	July	10%	182
Jost Fans Supply Co., Rs. 50. ..	do.	10%	41
Katni Cement Ordy, 80 ..	..	..	64
Deffd. 38 ..	..	..	72
Pref. 80 ..	..	..	83
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	..	12	172
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	..	10	102
Marsland Pr. Co., O ..	..	Nil	80
Marsland Price Co., P ..	..	7%	68
Napier Hotel Co., ..	May.	Rs. 3½	35
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50	July.	20	400
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	35
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	850
Shivrajpur Syndicate, etc.	..	..	23½
Sirdar Carbic G's Co., ..	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co., ..	..	Nil	75
Tata Iron and Steel Co..	O. Jan D. & P. July.	.. .. ..	76 132 158
Tata Hydro Electric ..	..	4%	1080
,, ,, O. 800 ..	..	..	930
Thacker & Co., P. 800 ..	..	7%	210
Telephone Co., ..	May.	Rs.	71
Treacher & Co., ..	July	Rs. 15	423

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

A STATE BANK FOR INDIA.

"Commerce and Co-operation" writes:—Sir Edward Holden's recent speech on financial problems has attracted widespread attention, for many of his remarks have peculiar interest for us. We welcome his remarks concerning a State Bank for India. According to the cabled summary of his speech, he declared:—

It might be that the Commission will not come to any decisive conclusion with regard to the establishment of a Central Bank. Prejudices against it at present are very great; yet in the interests of India it is bound to come.

Those last few words are significant, coming from one of the principal financial authorities in London. The recent failure of Swadeshi Banks are giving an impetus to the movements. Sir Edward Holden pointed out that the resources of the three Presidency Banks only amount to an aggregate of thirty-five millions, while the accommodation they are capable of giving to the internal trade of India, with a population of 315 millions, is only about 17½ millions. The population of Holland is six millions yet the Netherlands Bank provides accommodation to the extent of sixteen millions sterling. France with forty millions people has a State Bank which provides accommodation to the extent of a hundred millions. He hoped that before long all parties would recognise that for the benefit of India the establishment of a great Central Bank could no longer be delayed. The idea must appeal to the majority of the well-wishers of the people, and is worthy of the most serious consideration of Government.

BANK OF FRANCE AS MODEL.

The lines on which this State Bank should be formed are details for future consideration, but we would request the authorities to take the Bank of France with its branches throughout the country as a model. The late disaster to Swadeshi banking has left the people in a state of nervousness, and there can be no doubt, as the late Mr. Chunilal himself admitted, that it is having the inevitable effect of inducing a reversion to the undesirable habit of hoarding. If, however, the people can be made to realise that the Sircar has established a bank, they would invest their money in it, knowing it to be safe and sound. Another argument in favour of a Central Bank, and one that should largely weigh with Government, is that it would prevent the danger and inconvenience of a redundant silver currency. The best method of maintaining the gold standard and of meeting possible demands for increased credit must lie in the establishment of such a bank. A central institution, with branches in every part of India, would enable capital to flow in any direction most needed. The functions of a State Bank, as we have said, would be matters for future consideration, but we suggest that it should have the management of the paper currency. It need not be a rival to existing Banks, and could serve as a feeder and supporter to them, as the Bank of England does at the present time to the home banks. Nevertheless, the idea is likely to be opposed by the existing Banks in India. One of the first steps towards the establishment of a Central Bank would be the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and these institutions may conceivably view the proposal without enthusiasm. It must be confessed that the difficulties are great, and it has even been asserted that it is doubtful whether a State Bank would be of any real benefit to Indian trade and finance, a fear with which we entirely dissociate ourselves. Nevertheless, there are thorny details to settle. India is not a homogeneous country, but a vast continent, inhabited by people of different races, served by different interests, and it is true that hitherto little fault has has been found with the method whereby each of the three great Presidencies is served by a Presidency Bank. Were these Banks to be amalgamated, the vexed question of situation arises. Eastern India would desire the establishment of the head office in Calcutta, Western India would plump for Bomaby, while Southern India would desire Madras. The location of the head office at Delhi would present a way out of some of the difficulties, but banking circles would strenuously oppose this, as the head office would not be in direct touch with the trade of either Eastern or Western India.

ADVANTAGE OF BOMBAY OVER CALCUTTA.

Writing from a Bombay point of view, we must say Bombay has the advantage over Calcutta of being a more active financial market, besides having the advantage of being close to Europe. In a matter of this kind we do not wish to advance Bombay views more than those of Calcutta, and if after careful consideration, it is decided that Calcutta should be the Head Office, we wish the scheme all success. Nevertheless, Bombay is the nearest port in India to Europe, Australia, and Africa, a fact which must not be lost sight of. Before a final decision in the whole matter is arrived at, Government should consult the Presidency Banks themselves together with the Chambers of Commerce, as to the best course to pursue, and the Government of India might well appoint a Commission in India to consider the problem. The finances of the Indian Empire are controlled by a man of sound and temperate views, and he may be relied upon to act well and impartially in the matter. A well-established State Bank, if its formation could be encompassed within the period of his administration, would serve as a fitting memorial to the long and distinguished work of Sir William Meyer.

In connection with the telegram from Allahad stating that alarm has been caused by the appearance of kala-azar in dogs at Marseilles Major Glen Liston states that the kala-azar, which had made its appearance at Marseilles, was not the Indian variety of the disease, but a type that has been very common in Italy. The Italian variety is not nearly so serious as the Indian kala-azar in its effects, although it resembles it very closely. Dogs are very rarely infected with kala-azar in India. Major Glen Liston says that out of several hundreds examined recently in Madras only three were found to be so infected. In fact, he did not think there was any cause for alarm.

TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT INDIAN SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your generous assistance is asked to enable us to build a School and Boarding House in Johannesburg. The amount we require to raise is about £8,000.

After months of persistent effort the Transvaal Provincial Council granted us a fully equipped school on the condition we found the building. We are in a hired building not at all suitable for the purpose and we have a good opportunity of securing a school sight right in the spot where a large portion of the Indian community reside.

This is the first Government Indian School in South Africa and still better, we have been allowed to teach our own language in the school, with at least two-thirds of the school receiving three-fourths of their instruction through the vernacular. As fourth-fifths of the pupils speak Gujarati that medium is used.

The School has a Committee of seven Indians with a Principal as Superviser.

This Committee assists the School Board in recommending teachers etc.

Having received such a generous concession we are anxious to fulfil our part and provide the necessary building at once.

As boys are to be drafted into Johannesburg from various parts of the Transvaal, it will be necessary to provide a Boarding House, well equipped and properly supervised.

We have been fortun

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Bombay High Court Sessions, 11-30.
Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.
Lantern Lecture, History Unveiling Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Daybreak.

FRIDAY, February 6.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.
English Mail Steamer, Caledonia due, 5 a.m.
Bombay Development Commission, meeting at the Secretariat, 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe, 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY V. LUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Rawes V. D. Commanding.

February, 4.

40 Arms. Issue of.—Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Headquarters as early as possible between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on week days only.
Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Headquarters after 12 noon on 5th instant.
43 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. sharp on Thursday the 5th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning for Night Firing.
44 Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency class will be held in Headquarters on Thursday 5th instant, at 7 p.m. All N. C. Os. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these Lectures.
45 Annual Camp.—The Annual Camp will be held at Colaba from Saturday 7th to Sunday 15th February 1914, both dates inclusive.
Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. on Saturday 7th instant, and March to Colaba. Cyclists my proceed direct.
Dress:—Drill order Khaki and Helmets. Rifles (with Slings) and Sidearms.
Members should send their bedding to Headquarters by 10 a.m., on Saturday 7th February, so that arrangements can be made for Transport to Colaba. All kits should be distinctly marked with owners name and company. All rifles should have the owners name plainly written and pasted on the Butt.
46 General Meeting.—There will be a general Meeting of No. 2 company on Saturday 7th instant, on arrival in Camp. All members are requested to attend.
46 Leave.—The following Officers have been granted leave as under:—
Major R. W. R. Pennington No. 2 Company from 22nd January to 10th February 1914.
Lieutenant P. H. Retallack No. 1 Coy. from 18th February to 4th March 1914.
48 Command.—During the absence on leave of Major R. W. R. Pennington the Command of No. 2 company will devolve on Captain M. H. Sowerby.
49 Promotions.—No. 1286 Sergt. H. E. Gubbing No. 1. Company to be Supernumerary to the Establishments.
No. 771 Copl. W. G. Niven to be Sergt. and posted to "C" Sub-Section No. 1 company.
No. 1501 Gunner S. G. Wescombe "A" Sub-Section No. 1 company to be Copl Trumpeter.
No. 480 Gunner F. Hills No. 1 company to be Trumpeter and posted to "D" Sub-Section No. 2 company.
50 Enroiments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the Strength of the Corps accordingly:
No. 136 Sapper J. Woodruffe E. E. Company.
No. 137 Sapper S. W. Walton E. E. Company.
No. 138 Sapper J. A. Neil E. E. Company.
No. 139 Sapper W. J. Booth E. E. Company.
No. 1579 Gunner D. Mc Farlane to "A" Sub-Section No. 1 company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. Graham, Capt., R.A., Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The Port Officer informs that Artillery (heavy guns) practice will be carried out as under, and no vessels should be anchored within the range.

7th Feb. Night, Oyster Rock, C Range; Middle Ground, D Range; Oyster Rock, C Range.
8th Feb. Day, Colaba, B Range.
8th Feb. Day, Colaba, B Range.
9th Feb. Day, Middle Ground, D Range.
10th Feb. Day, Mahaluxmi.
11th Feb. Day, Mahaluxmi.
12th Feb. Day, Oyster Rock, C Range.
12th Feb. Day, Colaba, B Range.
13th Feb. Day, Colaba, B Range; Oyster Rock, C Range; Middle Ground, D Range.
14th Feb. Day, Elephanta, H Range.
15th Feb. Day, Colaba, B Range.
15th Feb. Day, Colaba, B Range.
16th Feb. Day, Mahaluxmi.
16th Feb. Day, Mahaluxmi.

TRANSPORT REWA IN TOUCH WITH R P OFFICE.

The Bombay radio office in touch with the transport S. S. Rewa since 5 hrs. till 8 hrs. of the 5th instant.

THEFT OF JEWE

Mr. A. F. Soundy residing at Colaba Reclamation reports that jewellery worth Rs. 50 which he had kept in his bedroom was found missing.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Mr. B. Magaubhai, Manager of the Indian Engineering Company reports the theft of currency notes for Rs. 2,500 from his nephew's office in Apollo Street. The office was forced open and the drawer containing the notes was broken open.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Honorary Secretary of the above Association makes an appeal to ladies and gentlemen (especially those about to leave India) for cast off clothes for the poor The clothes may be sent to the European Relief Office, Bastion Road, Fort or, on receipt of a post card giving name and address, a peon will be sent for them.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Eight attacks and six deaths from plague were reported in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at six a.m., on Wednesday, two attacks each being reported from Dongri and Sewri and one each from Middle and Lower Colaba, Mandvi, Chuckla and Mahim. There was one death from small pox reported during the same period, but there were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 104, as compard with 81 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 112 of 1912. Eighty rats, out of a total of 2,038 caught by the Municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, were found to be plague-stricken, Mandvi contributing the largest number (23), while Chukla stood second with 14.

AN AYAH COMMITS SUICIDE.

Jayabhai, a Hindu woman employed as an ayah in a Jewish family residing at Jacob Circle was found lying unsconscious in her bed in her master's house on Tuesday morning She was being removed to the J. J. Hospital but she expired on the way. An inquest was held on her body yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk the Coroner.

The evidence led to show that Jayabai had been in the keeping of a Mahomedan but had quarrelled with him recently. The medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning. An opium vendor deposed to having sold the deceased some opium the previous day.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium poisoning.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH DRIVING AND COLLISION.

TAXI DRIVER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector F. J. Douglas charged Paul Monteiro, driver of taxi-cab no. 1421, with rash and negligent driving.

It was alleged that Paul Monteiro was driving two passengers from the Fort towards Walkeshwar, and that going down Sandhurst Bridge at a fast pace, collided with Mr. Jamsetji Wadia's in which was an ayah and child, in front of Veysetti's. Policy sepoy, (No. 1562) who was on duty said that he was standing opposite to Veysetti's in the middle of the road Between him and the pavement there was one carriage stationary and another in motion when the motor collided with Mr. Wadia's carriage. Inspector Douglas said that he measured the road, which was forty-feet in width, and if the police constable was standing in the middle of the road there was only twenty-feet to accommodate the three vehicles.

For the defence it was urged that the car was travelling only at about 8 miles an hour, and that both the carriages alongside of the policeman were stationary. Just as the taxi-cab approached Mr. Wadia's carriage started moving, resulting in the collision. Mr. J. V. Paisley, assistant accountant of the Bombay Gas Company, one of the passengers, said that the car was travelling about the rate of eight miles an hour, but that he knew of the collision after it occurred.

The Magistrate accepted the prosecution story, and fined the accused Rs. 25-0-0.

A SANCTIMONIOUS GOANESE THIEF.

PILFERING CHARITY BOXES.

Caetano Manuel De Souza, a middle aged Goanese, who was an inmate of the Goanese *Kur* (Club house) of Anjunkaris at Mazagoan, was again placed by Sub Inspector Kaikushroo Pestonji before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, Resident Magistrate, Bandra when the accused pleaded guilty to the charges against him. It appears that on the 27th ultimo Brother Meyer, of the St. Stanislaus's Orphange, Bandra, observed that the charity box of St. Peter's Church attached to the Orphanage was broken open and two other boxes tampered with. The Brother informed the Bandra City inspector, Mr. New of what had happened, and a sharp look out was kept to trap the culprit. On the 30th the accused was seen by Brother Meyer at midday in the Church with his hands on the charity box. On seeing the Brother the accused immediately threw himself into a most devotional posture and pretended to be lost in fervent prayer. The Brother on the other hand acted as if he had not noticed the accused meddling with the box and quietly left the Church and from a convenient corner began to watch the accused, who suspecting no danger began anew his operations on the box. He was caught red-handed and made over to the police, who on searching him found twenty keys of various sizes and patterns on his person. Inspector New, Sergeant Griffiths and Sub-Inspector Kaikushroo Pestonji made diligent enquiries as to the antecedents of the accused. He was brought down to Bombay for enquiry. His *Kur* was searched. At first the accused protested his innocence saying that he had accidentlly dropped a rupee into the charity box instead of a half anna copper piece and was therefore trying to get take out the rupee, but subsequently he confessed his guilt and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. The accused is in custody pending the receipt of a report from the authorities as to his previous convictions.

THEFT OF PLIERS AND ORNAM NTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Sadan Gopal and Madvu Rahu, were charged with the theft of a pair of pliers and some gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Yeshwant Bahaji and other Hindus.

It was alleged that the accused secured the pair of pliers from a goldsmith's shop, during the absence of the goldsmith on business, and used it to secure the ornaments from the persons of the complainants while they were sleeping on the verandah of a house on Small Pass. Yeshwant Bahaji woke up before the accused could clear away, and secured Sadan Gopal, Madhvu Raghu being arrested later.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

RASH DRIVING OF MOTOR VAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Babaji Arjun, driver of motor-van No. 46 was charged with rash and negligent driving. It was alleged that the accused, on the 23rd January, while driving his van and when opposite the Prince's Dock went alongside of a number of carts, waiting to enter Prince's Docks, and despite the warning of one of the carters to stop, drove on with the result that the van collided with one of the carts and broke a leg of one of the bullocks.

The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 40, of which Rs. 30 was to go to the driver of the cart, whose bullock was injured.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

PARSEE GYMKHANA BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The return match between two pairs of the Bombay and Parsee Gymkhanas was played yesterday evening on the latter's courts. Unfortunately the former were not as well represented as they might have been and their opponents had their revenge. Both pairs lost, but the first made a good fight of it at the commencement.

Kidd being unable to play, Nicholson took his place as England's partner against Naoroji and Engineer. The former began very well, both won their services and took Naoroji's Engineer then won a "deuce" game and the left-hander his service easily, Nicholson losing after "deuce" had been called three times. They were level at four-all, and the Parsee pair from then continued to draw even, each player winning his serve. When England had taken the lead at 7—6 it looked as though Naoroji would lose the next game and the set. At 15-40 he called game against himself, but was put right as to the score and went on to pull the game out of the fire. After nine-all, Nicholson won his service and Engineer promised to save the situation, but after a "deuce" game the visiting pair won the game and set at 11—9.

Both of the winning pair had begun very well with sound play and occasional smashes only, but from now they let out much two freely. England's weakness was found to be over-head lobs which he frequently returned, out of court, and both drove killing shots into the net. Naoroji improved as the match wore on and in the second set was really brilliant. He often cleverly turned defence into attack and completely beat his opponents with some of his slashing drives.

There was quite an epidemic of double faults, England responsible for two in the first, which cost him the game, but though serving as many Naoroji won his. Nicholson was also similarly at fault, and the Parsee pair romped away with a "love" set.

They also had matters much their own way in the third, which enabled it to be finished in fair light; a late start having been made. The losers made poor start when Nicholson lost his serve, as he did in his next after England had done likewise. The latter, however, succeeded the next time and they took Naoroji's which left them still with a chance at 3-5. Nicholson, however, did not volley as well as he had been doing, and the game, set and match went to the home pair at 6—3.

Never was there very much doubt about the ultimate result of the meeting of the second pairs when Portlock and Skipworth met Dr. Kanga and Battliwalla. The former pair indulged in a deal of attempted killing shots and showed inferior judgment to their opponents. Portlock placed well and brought off some good long drives, but his partner was very erratic with occasional effective forcing shots and serves. Kanga was very active and useful on the back line, and Battliwalla usually came out on top when exchanging volleys. Neither has a powerful service, but their coolness and steadiness was good enough to earn them a fairly easy win once they settled down.

The results were:—

Naoroji and Engineer beat England and Nicholson, 9—11, 6—0, 6—3.

Kanga and Battliwalla beat Portlock and Skipworth, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

The third Open Amateur Lawn Tennis Championship meeting organised by the Bombay Gymkhana is to commence on the 25th instant. Entries close on the 14th, open to all amateurs, though the Committee reserve the right of refusing any applicant. Save where otherwise specified, the All-England Lawn Tennis Association rules will be observed. No grass courts are available, but the made courts of the Bombay Gymkhana on the Queen's Road are in perfect condition.

As before, there will be Gentlemen's Singles and Doubles, and an addition has now been made of Mixed Doubles, which are to commence a little later than the others, but before they are over so that there will be no great interval between the various finals. The Cups cannot be won outright, but in addition to them there will be prizes of the value of at least Rs. 75 each, and if entries merit it further ones for second and third.

Mr. R. D. England is the Singles holder and Messrs. J. A. D. Naoroji and M. Engineer the Doubles. Holders do not merely have to play the winner of eliminating rounds to defend their titles, but must go right through.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

Y. M. C. A. (2) *v.* R. I. L. I. (1).

A friendly match was played between these two teams yesterday evening on the Marine Lines, which ended in a win for the Y. M. C. A. by 2 goals to 1. Both teams will have to practice hard if they desire to go any distance in the Aga Khan. The Y. M. C. A. have some good material, but have not had sufficient practice to gauge their exact from. The passing at times by both teams was good, but generally cohesion was lacking.

About half way through the first half the Y. M. C. A. went ahead, but the R. I. L. I. shortly equalised. The Association were able to score the only goal of the second half, although they did not have as much of the game as they did in the first half.

GYMKHANA VS. SWIFT SURES.

SWIFTSURES WIN BY ONE GOAL.

An interesting and rather exciting hockey match was played yesterday evening on the Gymkhana ground between the Gymkhana Eleven and a selected team from the Troopship Swiftsure.

The teams were evenly matched and the game was a well contested one.

The Gymkhana occasionally showed to advantage by being quicker on the move than their sea-faring opponents, but the latter formed an impregnable defence and successfully resisted all attacks on their goal. The sailors, though not frequently favoured with leisure time for indulging in out-door sports, displayed some excellent combination play on this occasion.

The game which lasted an entire hour was won by the Sailors, one ff their forwards having succesfully netted a goal a few minutes before times was up.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

GRANT FOR ROAD REPAIRS.

MOTOR CAR ALLOWANCE TO DR. GOLDSMITH.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding. The Committee disposed of a long Agenda which included several important items. A grant of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned subject to the Corporation's approval for road repairs. It was stated that this should be attended to at once, otherwise the roads would be out of order at the time of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. A motor car allowance of Rs. 75 per month was sanctioned to Dr. Goldsmith, also subject to the Corporation's approval.—

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that an additional tar macadam mixing machine was required for the Road Department. The Executive Engineer considered that the most suitable machine of the kind required was that manufactured by Messrs. Ransome's Ver-Machinery Co., Ld., England. Enquiries were made by Mr. Hewett, Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, while he was in England and he was of opinion that it would give the best results here.

The firm was accordingly requested to quote for one of these machines and they have offered to supply one for £448 F. O. B. London. About 20 per cent. would have to be added to this amount for freight, insurance, &c., and for clearance charges including Customs and Port Trust dues. As the machine was the patent of the firm nothing would be gained by inviting tenders for the supply. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the abovementioned firm for the supply of the machine at a cost of £448 F. O. B. London and to the invitation of tenders by public advertisement being dispensed with.

Sanction was granted for the contract being entered into.

PURCHASE OF AKONIA.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

During the past year 400 tons of Akonia were used during the hot weather months to obviate the dust nuisance on 130 of the principal roads of the City. The total cost of purchasing the Akonia and the labour used in spreading it was Rs. 39,477-3-6. A slightly larger supply 475 tons will be required for the treatment of roads up to the break of the next monsoon and Mr. K. R. Vacha who procured our last year's supply has agreed to continue to supply it at the same rate of Rs. 90 per ton delivered free at the Docks including packing, freight, dock and other similar charges. As the offer made is fair and reasonable, I have accepted it, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to a contract being enterei into with Mr. K. R. Vacha for the supply at the rate mentioned above and to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with.

Mr. P. C. Sethna remarked that in cases like this no monopoly should be encouraged. It might be that while they knew this stuff by the name of Akonia here another name might have been given to it in England as was the case with regard to phenyle. It was a trick of the trade.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's sanction.

The Committee then recorded a letter from the Commissioner stating that certain extra works were required in connection with the extension of the dhobiwada at Mahaluxmi. This consisted of Porbunder cut stone work, brick and etc., and the cost involved was Rs. 2,634.

WIDENING OF REAY ROAD.

The following letter from the Commissioner was next considered:—

With reference to Corporation resolution, dated the 17th March 1913, in which sanction has been accorded to the increase of the width of Reay Road between Dock Yard Road and Gunpowder Road from 60 ft. to 90 ft., a proposal has been made for a slight alteration of the alignment of this portion of the road with a view to giving it a straight alignment with the roadway further north. This proposal is at present under the consideration of the Committee appointed by the Corporation. Whichever alignment is finally approved by the Corporation it will be necessary to acquire certain properties. Negotiations were opened with the owners of these properties but no reasonable offer has hitherto been made and I have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 91 of the Municipal Act to their acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act. The cost of the acquisition which is estimated at Rs. 71,592.81 will be met from the grant of Rs. 1,39,532 sanctioned under Corporation Resolution, dated 17th March 1913.

The necessary sanction was granted.

GRANT FOR ROAD REPAIRS.

Consideration was then given to a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter from the Executive Engineer, applying for an additional grant of Rs. 30,000 to meet an anticipated excess over the current year's grant for repairs and maintenance of roads and footpaths. In his letter the Executive Engineer stated that the reason for the excess was that large and heavy repair works would have to be carried out on account of the abnormally heavy and prolonged rains during the year. He then went on to say:—

Unless therefore at least a sum of Rs. 30,000 is allotted for the purpose, it will not be possible to proceed with the work at the present rate of progress. It is very essential that this should be done, otherwise many of the roads will remain unattended to and those which have been put in order will get out of repair at the time when the City is visited by many strangers and when His Excellency the Viceroy is expected in Bombay. I have allowed the work to continue, otherwise the labourers employed on the work will leave and there will be very great difficulty in procuring labour afterwards. The favour of your very early orders in the matter is solicited.

In forwarding this letter the Commissioner stated that the amount available for expenditure during January and February 1914 was Rs. 92,821. The Executive Engineer estimated his monthly expendiaure for January and February at about Rs. 55,000 per month, and if this estimate did not fall short of actuals the deficit would be Rs. 17,000. He therefore requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 20,000, from the Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. It would be possible about the end of February next to state definitely what the actual amount of the extra grant required was and a further application for extra funds would then be made or a transfer obtained if necessary.

The Committee resolved to forward the matter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the necessary sanction might be granted.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVANCES FOR STORES.

The Commissioner also applied for sanction for a supplementary advance of Rs. 80,000 for the purchase of stores. He said that out of a grant of six lakhs there was a balance of Rs. 9,466 available for expenditure up to the end of the current year and the amount would not be sufficient to meet the bills for the supply of the articles already contracted for. The excess was principally due to the purchase of the articles required in connection with the Tansa re-duplication and auxiliary works.

The matter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the grant might be made.

A similar resolution was passed regarding another letter from the Commissioner stating that the erection of the machinery in the new engine and boiler houses at Love Grove was approaching completion, and it would shortly be necessary to take the electric lighting installation in hand. The cost of the work would be about Rs. 5,323-8-0 and he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to its being carried out.

The Committee next considered letters from various parties in connection with wells said to be breeding mosquitoes. In all the cases, the Commissioner had arrived at an arrangement with the parties, which action of his the members characterised as very sympathetic, and it was resolved to send replies to the parties (a formal step) in terms of the Commissioner's report, whi'e one letter was sent to the Commissioner for report. In this matter the solicitors for Mr. Raoji V. J. Shunkersheth asked the Standing Committee to reconsider their decision in connection with the well attached to the Hindu cremation ground at Sonapur.

ALLOWANCE TO DR. GOLDSMITH.

Consideration was also given to the following letter from the Commissioner:—

I have the honour to state that owing to the recent amendment of the Municipal Act whereby bake houses, soda water factories, &c., have been brought under the provisions of the Act and the increase of the number of factories and workshops actuated by steam or other mechanical power, the Assistant Health Officer Dr. Goldsmith has to cover considerable distances in his routine daily inspection. At present one motor car is divided between the Executive Health Officer and his Assistants including the Malaria Department and this is inadequate for the performance of their ordinary out-door duties. Dr. Goldsmith asks for an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem for the upkeep of a motor car which he has purchased and has been using in the performance of his duties. I am entirely in sympathy with the system but think that an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem should be sufficient. Dr. Goldsmith will probably not run his car more than 10 miles a day, i.e., 300 miles a month in the Municipal service, and I believe that the cost ought not to average more than 4 annas a mile. I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem being granted to Dr. Goldsmith from 1st January 1914, the allowance not being intended to pay for the whole cost of the upkeep of the car but only for the Municipal share thereof. A similar allowance has been granted to Mr. L. W. Michael, Superintendent of Markets.

Dr. Sukhia objected to this on principle and said that there was a tendency in the departments for getting motor cars. He, however, withdrew his objection when he was told that this was for the efficiency of work. The matter was then forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that the necessary sanction might be granted.

The meeting then dispersed.

A LEOPARD IN RAILWAY QUARTERS,

FOUR PERSONS MAULED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Mr. Burgess, of the East Indian Railway staff at Jhajha, is under treatment in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, and three Indians are under treatment in their homes for injuries sustained from being mauled by a leopard which entered the Railway quarters of Indian drivers at Jhajha early on Sunday morning, and on being disturbed in a cowshed where it had killed a calf, attacked and injured several people.

From particulars obtained by the "Statesman" it seems that after a woman had been mauled Mr. Burgess was called in and fired wounding the leopard in the head, the bullet passing through one of the eyes. This stunned the animal and when poked with a stick through a hole made in the door he appeared dead. The leopard afterwards escaped from the room and sprang upon one of the Indian boiler-makers, severly mauling him. Mr. Burgess again fired. The leopard charged and mauled him on both arms besides tearing his upper lip. Mr. Burgess managed to free himself and the animal re-entered the cookroom. A little later he was finally disposed of, but not before mauling Mr. Burgess and three Indians all of whom belong to the E. I. Railway.

PROPOSED HINDU CONGRESS.

At the ordinary annual meeting of the Sanatan Dharma Sava, held at Allahabad on Tuesday last, it was resolved, on the motion of Pandit Dindayal Sharma seconded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, to invite a congress of the Hindu religion to meet at Haradawar on the occasion of the great Kumbh of 1972, *i.e.*, towards the end of March, 1915.

Besides the Acharyas and the prominent preachers of the Sanatan Dharma, every Sanatan Dharma Savha, in the country will be invited to send representatives to the Congress.

Many important questions affecting the welfare of the followers of the Sanatan Dharma will be laid before the Congress for consideration.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Miss Maud Allan left Burma for Penang with the Cherniavskys and party on Thursday last.

It is now authoritatively stated that His Excellency the Vicerory will pay his long-deferred visit to Burma next cold weather.

It is stated in Karachi that the British India Steam Navigation Company intend running a passenger service between London and Karachi.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday at Amraoti in honour of Rao Bahadur Mudholkar to congratulate him on his being created a C. I. E.

Sir Arthur Reed, late Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, proceeds shortly to Kashmir to act as an arbitrator in an arbitration case pending there.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has sent Rs. 1,000 to the Right Hon. Mr. Amir Ali in London as a donation to the Lady Lowther's Turkish Families' Relief Fund.

It is understood that the expedition of the Archaeological Department to take copies of wall paintings in the cave temple at Rajgari, Orissa, will start next month.

A correspondent writes to the "Englishman" that "there is nothing very surprising in the anticipation that it will not be until the spring of 1920 that Imperial Delhi will be ready for occupation."

The Art Exhibition reopened at Rangoon. The exhibits in the photograph section, though not more than in previous years are nevertheless of a very high order. Mr. Klier won the prize for the best photograph, a landscape taken in Burma.

Sir Frederick and Lady Nicholson are now paying a visit to Trivandrum, and are the guests of H. H. the Maharaja. Sir Frederick Nicholson is no stranger to Trivandrum, as he has twice acted as Resident there, first in 1896 and again in 1898.

It is hoped Government House, Secretariat and dwellings of the officials will be complete but at present the progress is necessarily slow, as is natural where the plans for the making of an Imperial city, on a scale not hitherto attempted is concerned."

The latest rumours in the Indian educational world, says the "Indian World," are that Mr. Sharp is coming out to Calcutta as the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Mr. Hornell is going to Mr. Sharp's place in Simla, and Mr. James at last is to be elevated to the office of the Director of Public Institution in Bengal.

The military road from Jellalabad to Badakshan, by way of the Kunar Valley and Kafirstan, has been in disrepair during the last few years. The Amir has directed that it should be put in proper order, and a Company of Sappers has been told off for work. Local labour also will, doubtless, be employed.

The total returns from the Indian gold mines for the month of December last amount to 51,777 ozs., an increase of 2,391 ozs. as compared with the previous month's total. This makes the aggregate production for the year 589,341ozs., which is 4,473ozs. in excess of that for 1912, and is the largest return for several years past.

The Darbar Physician in Travancore and a representative member of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly suggested to the Darbar the adoption of some measure to check the increase of unqualified medical practitioners in the state and the Darbar after full enquiry have decided "that the evil pointed out is not so grave as to justify legislative action."

At the annual meeting of the Sanatan Dharma Sabha, held at Allahabad on Tuesday last it was resolved on the motion of Pandit Dindayal Sharma, who was supported by the Hon. Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, to invite a congress of Hindus to meet at Hurdwar on the occasion of the great "Kumbh" of 1972, i.e, towards the end of March next.

The "Madras Diocesan Magazine" for February has a short but remarkable article by Mr. E. B. Havell on "Chrisian Architure in India." Mr. Havell draws attention to the disastrous results of building Christian Churches on a foreign pattern, and suggests, as a better course, the employment of Hindu craftsmen working under Christian architects.

As a result of the visit of H. M. King George to India a badge known as the "Indian titles badge" has been designed and approved. The general design of the badge is identical for the nine Indian titles of Dewan, Sirdar Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur and Khan, Rai, Rao and Sirdir Sahib. The first five are of silver gilt and the others of silver. The colours of the riband encircling the effigy of the King are different.

Captain George Meyrick, of the 7th Hussars, A.D.C. to Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras, and son of Sir George Meyrick, Bart., was married on 28th ultimo in London to Miss Marjorie Hamlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hamlin. There were three bridesmaids—Miss Meyrick, and Miss Eva Meyrick, the bridegroom's sisters, and Miss Audrey Dobson. Mr. Edward Hamlin gave away his daughter, and Captain Kelly was best man. The Marquis and Marchioness of Sarzano lent 21, Cadogan Court, for the Reception.

The foundation-stone of the School of Tropical Medicine will be laid in Calcutta by H. E. Lord Carmichael on the 24th instant. In view of the unique nature of the Institute in the tropics and the unlimited scope it will afford for life, saving research Lieut.-Col. L. Rogers, I.M.S., the Honorary Secretary, has issued an appeal for help towards the Endowment Fund. The Government of India have provided 6 lakhs for the site and laboratory and have agreed to contribute towards the upkeep of the school.

A few days ago there was a dispute between the villagers of Isak Khumari (in the Teri Darah) and some Wazirs regarding grazing rights. The Isak Khumaris, who are British subjects, accused the Wazirs of grazing cattle in their tracts and ordered the latter off their grounds. Needless to say the Wazirs refused to budge, whereupon the village hotbloods turned out and a fight ensued. The Wazirs were driven off after two of their number had been shot dead. The Police are now quartered in the village investigating the case and the Isak Khumaris are feeling rather sorry for themselves.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

MASON.—On February 2nd, at Tweed Villa, Relugas Road, Edinburgh, to the Rev. and Mrs. C. D. T. Mason, a daughter.

DEATHS.

GUZDER.—Feb. 3rd, at Chhota Building, Grant Road, Bombay, Bai Gulbai, wife of Ardeshir Ruttonji Guzder (Managing Clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co.), and mother of Kaikhasru and Rustomji Ardeshir Guzder.

INGRAM.—On the 1st February, at Southampton, England, Henry Ingram, late Superintendent, Bombay Police. Deeply regretted.

LINES.—Jan. 16th, at Barrackpore, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lines, aged 19 days.

WILLOUGHBY-FOSTER.—Jan. 17th, at Dehra Dun, Grace Violet, the loving wife of R. Willoughby-Foster, Survey of India Dept.

COLLISHAW.—On the 1st February, at the General Hospital, Madras, May Collishaw, after a brief illness, aged 12 years, 9 months and 8 days.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday Feb. 5.

DANGERS OF THE PRESS ACT.

Some of our contemporaries have been very prolific in their assertions that the Press Act has worked without any hardship to honestly conducted journals or presses; and we have been asked to believe that the agitation for an amendment of its provisions is based neither on any real grievance on the part of the Indian press nor on any extensive and deep grounded public opinion. As to that, we can only judge public opinion by the expression of views in the public press and on the platform, and there has been a striking chorous of criticism of the attitude taken up by the Home Member towards Mr. Banerjea's recent resolution in the Imperial Council, and an universal endorsement of the plea that the Act does operate harshly in a way that.—whatever Sir Reginald Craddock may now say,—was not intended by the members of the Assembly who almost unanimously passed its provisions in 1910. Nothing has been more striking in the recent discussions than the extent to which those who approved of the principle of the Act four years ago, and agreed to its provisions, are now strongly in favour of those provisions being materially modified, having seen in the interval how much further their operations extend than was anticipated, and how arbitrary and indiscriminate are the powers that the Executive enjoy under the Act.

We have already quoted more than one instance of the Act being very harshly used against the proprietors of journals who, in our opinion, ought never to have been the object of its disciplinary clauses. But a still more significant case occured only a few days after Mr. Banerjea's motion in Council was defeated. We have no doubt that the action in the case to which we refer, was taken with the feeling that the hands of the Executive had been greatly strengthened. But we are inclined to think that the defenders of the Act will find in the long run that this case will have done more harm to their case than good, for this particular instance could not have supplied a clearer proof of the claim of those who attacked the Act, that it supplies the Executive with an arbitrary weapon which it does not hesitate to use arbitrarily, to the detriment of the free and legitimate expression of public opinion in this country. And we shall not be surprised, if the criticisms of this remarkable case are not re-echoed in England so strongly as greatly to strengthen the case against the Act, as it stands at present, in India. Within three or four days of the motion in the Imperial Council for the modification of the Act, the security for "The Zemindar" of Lahore was forfeited and the press confiscated. The circumstances are such that it is not surprising to be told, in the words of an Indian contemporary, that "the confiscation has produced a profound sensation throughout the country, especially in the Punjab, where Hindus and Mahomedans alike are filled with alarm and anxiety." It is interesting to note that, at the time of the confiscation of his press, Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, was in London and had been engaged in drawing the attention of the London press, to the way in which the India Press Act was being administered. A perusal of the articles for which "The Zemindar" press has presumably been confiscated has failed to convince us that the State has thereby been saved from any grave danger; and the feeling remains, and will no doubt have its deterrent effect among Indian journals,—as we suppose was intended it should do,—that a valuable press has been confiscated, and its proprietor involved in a heavy loss, for having published articles, which would not have come under the operation of the Act had it been merely administered on the lines promised by members of the Government in the Council debates four years ago. Another remarkable instance of the use to which the Act is being put in the Punjab is provided by the case of the "Ahl-i-Hadis" of Amritsar. Mr. Ali Khan has put this case before the English public in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" and we cannot do better than quote his words:—

A missionary named the Rev. Thomas Howell recently wrote a book in the Urdu language on the doctrine of the Atonement. It was sold at an almost nominal price, and every effort was made to distribute it among the masses. Its author belongs to that class of missionary whose idea of his mission is to vilify the religious faith of those who do not think as he does, and in some parts of his book he has made references to the Prophet of a character which it is difficult to write about. It is not, however, of the Rev. Thomas Howell's book that I wish to complain. In fact, we Moslems would be the last to demand the suppression of freedom of discussion. We only demand the right to reply. When, however, the Moulvi, Sanaullah, in his paper, the "Ahl-i-Hadis" administered a suitable castigation to the Rev. Thomas Howell, the District Magistrate of Amritsar, in which town the paper was published, demanded from it a heavy security under the Press Act, under the plea that the Moulvi's writings injured the religious susceptibilities of Christians. . . . . Be it noted in passing that the authorities have not considered it necessary to take any action against the Rev. Thomas Howell.

If the object of the authorities in this case is to prevent the stirring up of religious controversy and bitterness of feeling, they seem to us to have done what is likely to create precisely the opposite effect. But this is not the only case of its kind. There have been numerous similar suppressions, notably that of "The Badr," an unpretentious journal, which, after a blameless record of 12 years, has suddenly been called upon to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,000 as security for a press worth about as many hundred rupees for having re-published from another journal an old article on "The Birth of Christ" which had been in circulation for about a year. If this sort of thing goes on, we cannot imagine anything better calculated to goad into dangerous ebullition religious fanaticism; and if the Government of India cannot make up its mind to make any concession to public opinion by amending the Act, it will, we trust, at least, put some check on this misplaced activity of officials in the Punjab.

What appears to us urgently and firstly important is, that Lord Hardinge's Government should extricate itself from the unfortunate position in which Sir Reginald Craddock has placed it by his remarkable explanation of the original intentions in regard to the obligation, ostensibly placed on the authorities, to state the grounds for its opinion (that there are words of the nature described in section 4) when making a forfeiture under section 12 of the Act. Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Law Member in 1910, as has been repeatedly pointed out, vehemently urged that this was a sufficient safeguard against an arbitrary and unjustifiable seizure. "The Comrade" case showed that the safeguard can be evaded under the terms of another section of the Act. The contention of the Home Member now is that the section was purposely framed on different lines from the other sections in order to secure prompt executive action in suppressing the circulation of dangerous or objectionable literature imported from abroad or secretly issued in India, and it is pleaded that if the actual words were reproduced in the notifications, matter would be published which it was most desirable to suppress. It is impossible in the face of the assurances given by the Law Member in 1910 to admit that Sir Reginald Craddock can be right. We prefer to believe that he is mistaken in attributing to his predecessors a deliberate intention to keep in the background the interpretation of the Act which was upheld by the Calcutta High Court in "The Comrade" case, and that the Government of India will take steps to ensure that the safeguards promised in 191 are not evaded in the future.

THE DEPORTEES.

The "Westminster Gazette" is undoubtedly right when it describes Lord Gladstone's attitude during the recent strange events in South Africa as constitutionally correct. Lord Gladstone has no initiative in the matter. He is bound to act on the advice of his ministers, just as the King of England is, and to that extent he has acted correctly and constitutionally. But he can influence the actions of his ministers, just as Queen Victoria did on so many occasions, and as, within more recent times, we know King Edward to have done. We still retain the opinion that a strong Governor,—which everyone knows Lord Gladstone is not,—even in his constitutional position, would have prevented General Botha and his colleagues from going to an extreme which they will find it very difficult to defend or justify. We know now from the provisions of the Indemnity Bill what were the charges against the deportees. The Bill provides for their permanent exclusion "on the ground that they created Labour unrest in spite of legal provisions for the consideration of grievances; fomented a strife between the wage-earners and the employers and caused public disorders and acts which endangered persons and property." We have yet to hear details as to the manner in which they "caused public disorders and acts which endangered persons and property." But it is notable that the Bill makes no mention of the revolution which was supposed to be in the making, and, short of actual danger to the stability of the State and Government, these deportations cannot be justified. It is absurd to suppose that the enormity of "fomenting strife between the wage-earners and the employers" and the causing of public disorders are matters which could not be dealt with in South Africa under the ordinary law. It is quite certain that these charges in themselves do not supply any sort of justification for putting these people in a ship without trial or explanation and dumping them down in the mother country. The "Westminster" says the prospect of arriving at a general principle of citizenship to apply to all Britishers would be blasted if we started by challenging the rights of self-governing Dominions to provide for public safety. They will be blasted if the right of the self-governing Dominions to deport British citizens without trial is not challenged promptly. A Colonial Government may have all sorts of ideas, in its rough and ready way, of providing for public safety. It may put people up against a wall and shoot them without trial. Should we then be asked not to challenge their right?

DAY BY DAY.

The Government and the Navy.

Sir Edward Grey's speech, coming as it does after the Cabinet is understood to have settled the question, makes clear the Government's position on the question of Naval expenditure. It seems to represent a strong support of Mr. Churchill on the lines indicated by Mr. Lloyd George himself last August, when he said, in effect, as Sir Edward Grey says now, that "any slackening in expenditure on armaments in one country would not necessarily produce a diminution of expenditure in another," and might, on the contrary, have a stimulating effect. The "Daily Chronicle" stated a few days since that the actual total increase on last year's estimates, including the supplementary estimates, will be as much as seven millions. It is clear, therefore, that there has been nothing like a surrender to the reduction-at-any-cost party, and it seems,—as we suspected from the beginning,—as though Mr. Lloyd George's peace adventure was merely a political move to do something to satisfy the malcontents. The Chancellor, who was speaking himself on Tuesday night at Glasgow, remarked that the Session would be one of the severest that ever confronted the British Democracy. But he was probably thinking, then, more of the House of Lords, Home Rule, and the South African Deportations than Naval Expenditure.

The Fatal Mine Affray in Natal.

The cases in which several Indians were killed in an affray with the police on the Hillhead and Blackburn estates has been the result of a magisterial investigation, which has resulted, as Reuter to-day cables, in a finding that the police version that the Indians were shot when attacking the police is correct. This version was supported by medical evidence, which means, we presume, that some of the policemen were found to have suffered injuries. The facts of the case, as previously telegraphed, were as follows:—

A serious affray took place on November 27, between a force of the South African Mounted Rifles and the Indians, in which four Indians were killed, and 29 wounded. Half of the Hillhead Indians who had struck work agreed to return to work, but the other half refused. Policemen were consequently despatched to the estate for the purpose of arresting the ringleaders and recalcitrants. The Indians bombarded them from the cane with sticks and stones. A fight ensued, in which the police fired their revolvers over the heads of their assailants, but without effect. The Indians killed the horse of a mounted policeman who had been despatched to Mount Edgecombe for assistance, and the rider, who fell, was attacked by coolies. Revolvers were then fired in earnest, resulting in the casualties mentioned. On the conclusion of the fight the police secured several prisoners and were proceeding to Mount Edgecombe when they were waylaid by the Indians from the Blackburn estate, who had previously agreed to return to work. This encounter was not serious, and no revolvers were fired.

As we said, at the time, it is not surprising that workmen should attack policemen who come to arrest them for refusing to work,—such a thing being unheard of probably in any other country. What Reuter's telegram does not disclose is how far the police, in dealing with what seems to have been a very ordinary sort of riot, were justified in killing four men and wounding 29.

Mr. M. de P. Webb.

Our readers will be glad to note that the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb has returned from England as refreshingly confident and optimistic as ever. It is much to be regretted that the man, whose career has been so much wrapped up with that of the Port of Karachi, could not have been here a few days earlier to have assisted in welcoming the Governor on his first visit to the Port which owes so much to Mr. Webb's energy and enterprise. Mr. Webb's boat, however, brought him here just too late, and after a few days spent in Bombay, he will proceed to-day to Karachi. It is interesting to note that the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber deprecates any suggestion of rivalry or jealousy between Bombay and Karachi. In the interview with a representative of the "Chronicle," which appears in another column, he mercifully expresses the opinion that there is room for all, and that there is no more need for Bombay to steal Karachi's trade, than there is for Karachi to interfere with Bombay! This should clear the air and leave both in a calmer frame of mind! As for the Finance Commission, Mr. Webb's withers are yet unwrung, and, while he does not expect the report fully to confirm his criticisms of India Office Finance, he expects it will recommend that the latter shall put its house in order as a result of such criticisms; and he still expects that the Gold Mint will soon be a *fait accompli*!

A Horrible Scene of Cruelty.

A correspondent draws our attention to what he describes as a horrible scene of cruelty which, he says, is to be witnessed every Monday afternoon in Custom House Road, on the occasion of a huge assembly of bullock-carts. "These carts," he says, "are laden with something contained in bags, and their objective is the narrow entrance to a Port Trust or Government godown. There is room for one cart to pass through at a time, and if anyone is desirous of witnessing a brutal orgy and acts of premeditated truculent savagery, let him stand for a minute or two and watch the way in which some of the bullocks are wantonly tortured and maltreated by the drivers, in their endeavours to get extricated from the general mix-up that ensues opposite to the door-way. A description of the revolting scene which is here enacted is not capable of being described in a few words, and, moreover, no adequate pen-picture of the disgusting scene would be believed. The irony of the whole affair is that the head-quarters of the Humane Society is not twenty yards away from the spot."

Western India Football Association.

The Western India Football Association announce that out of their profits for last season they have been able to give away Rs. 1,000 in charity, and still retain a substantial balance towards the various expenses which are attendant upon the coming season's tournaments in this city. These results show a distinct improvement over past years, and, under the joint secretaryship of Messers. Smart and Elliott the Association has flourished financially. The amount brought forward from the season in 1912, was Rs. 1,180 out of which, roughly, Rs. 285 were paid out to meet outstanding accounts, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 894 odd, which represented the sum which had accrued since the Association's formation in 1911, up to the end of 1912. The profits for the past season of 1913, were Rs. 1,700, out of which, as we state above, Rs. 1,000 have been distributed amongst various deserving institutions leaving a balance in hand for the year of Rs. 700.

Charties that have Benefited.

Cheques have been dispatched to the secretaries and treasures of the following charitable institutions for the amounts enumerated:—Indo-British Institute, Rs. 250; St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Rs. 125; Bombay Education Society, Rs. 125; Abu Lawrance School for Children, Mount Abu, Rs. 100; Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree, Rs. 100; Summer Home for Soldiers' Children, Mussoorie, Rs. 100; Soldiers' Home, Landour, U. P., Rs. 100; and European and Eurasian Aid Society, Bombay, Rs. 100. The fact that the Harwood League and the Rovers' Tournament can afford an interesting pastime to the public, keep up the standard of football in Western India, and at the same time prove instrumental in aiding deserving and self-supporting charities is sufficient to inspire the public to patronise the matches next season in larger numbers than heretofore.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Indian Moslem Ideals.

"The Times of India."—We can understand and appreciate the point of view of those who are genuinely opposed to communal representation, though we think that in the present state of the Moslem community acceptance of their ideas would be disastrous. We can understand the attitude of those who believe in communal representation and would carry it down to the local bodies. But it passes the wit of man to understand the principle running through a line of action which at one moment would have the Moslems withhold their judgment on the question of communal representation on local bodies and the next moment would extend the identical principle to an elective India Council. If Moslem opinion is to be effective it must be shorn of these inconsistencies. It must also be shorn of another growth—the spirit, how induced is immaterial, that it is only necessary to be turbulent enough to squeeze the Government of India or the Secretary of State. But whilst we see these tendencies, we see them, like the Aga Khan, in true perspective. They are not disloyal, and nothing but disloyalty can be engendered by labelling criticism sedition. There is plenty of room in India for loyal and free criticism: the administration must adjust itself to it: and if criticism is loyal and the executive tolerant, there is no reason whatsoever to doubt His Highness's forecast—that an awakened people will be brought into still closer contact with the enlightened rule "that has revolutionised the conditions and ideals of Indian life within living memory."

Separate Electorates.

"Indian Patriot."—The question must be earnestly considered how Mahomedans can be assured of adequate representation on local bodies without infringing the principle of common participation in the work and responsiblities of local self-government. To create separate electorates for one community would be to separate that community from interests other than its own, to make it centered in itself. In any scheme of self-government, it would not be desirable to differentiate communities as could diminish the interest of any community in the common welfare. In regard to Legislative Councils such a differentiation already prevails as regards Mahomedans. To extend the principle of separate representation to local bodies would be to complete the differentiation. The matter has an imperial as well as a national aspect. The imperial aspect is that every section of the people should have a common foundation of loyalty. That common foundation must be in common interests. A separate existence cannot create the bond of common interests or common aims. It will lead each community to think of its own interests, and to centre its thoughts in itself. There will be no ties of mutual service or obligation or gratitude between it and other communities. Each will have its duties and responsibilities which will be discharged wholly in sole view of its own interests. The conception of each will be wholly communal.

S. A. Indians and The Enquiry.

"The Bengalee".—We are glad that the Indian National Congress of Natal has decided to give evidence before the Enquiry Commission which was so hopelessly embarrassed in consequence of the determination of a number of Indians to boycott it. The constitution of the Commission is undoubtedly defective but that is no reason why the Indians should fail to avail themselves of this only opportunity to substantiate their grievances before the civilised world. Use the little you get and try for more should be the maxim of life. To wait for the ideal is not always a safe policy for the ideal may not come. We congratulate the Natal Indian Congress on making up its mind to turn the Enquiry Commission to useful account. We hope these wise counsels will prevail with other Indians.

Science Teaching in Secondary Schools.

"The Parsi".—We are glad that Government have after all seen their way to appoint an Inspector of Science Teaching in the schools of the Bombay Presidency. In a Press Note just issued Government relate the history of the question which illustrates in a remarkable manner the delays of red-tapeism. The Inspector, it appears from the press note, will take the aided schools also under his jurisdiction. It is right that it should be so, but we must point out that the resources of aided schools cannot be the same of those of Government and some shortcoming here or some want of arrangement there will not result in withdrawing the aid or disaffiliating an institution. Every step taken in the direction of making secondary education more attractive or efficient, whether by Government or private institutions, deserves the support of the community. We hope that the new Inspector will enter upon his duty with the idea of co-operating with the aided institutions and not that of exercising a kind of censorship calculated to unnerve the efforts of the community to supply the growing needs for educational facilities in the Presidency. We trust that the new appointment will place Science Teaching in the Presidency on a sound and serviceable footing.

The birthday of His Highness the Rajah of Pudukottah was celebrated with great eclat throughout the State. An address was presented to His Highness in the Pudukottah Town Hall and His Highness in a short speech thanked his subjects for their greetings and said that his hope to have a railway through the State was nearer fulfilment. They would have some railway to Pudukottah before long and that would satisfy their just wants which hey had felt for a long time.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

LORD GLADSTONE'S ATTITUDE.

FIRM SUPPORT BY A LIBERAL ORGAN.

PLEA OF CONSTITUTIONAL INFLUENCE.

PRINCIPLE OF CITIZENSHIP.

RIGHTS OF SELF GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The "Westminster Gazette" in an emphatically-worded leader on the proceedings of the South ...rican Parliament firmly upholds the attitude of Lord Gladstone throughout as the only constitutional position, and compares it to the position of the King in Great Britain. Any other attitude would holds the only constitutional position, and compares it to the position of the King in Great Britain. Any other attitude would render the constitutional influence between the Motherland and the Dominions hopeless. The leader says that the questions of British citizenship raised by the deportations are very important and desires them to be thoroughly argued with all the Dominions to see if it is possible to arrive at a general principle to apply to all the Britishers, including the Asiatics. "The prospect, however, would be blasted if we started by challenging the rights of self-governing Dominions to provide for public safety."

ANOTHER CABINET MEETING.

LABOUR LEADERS CONFER WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Another Cabinet meeting took place today. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and another Laobur member had a conference with Mr. Lloyd George, previous to the meeting of the Cabinet. According to the papers they conferred regarding the deportations.

CHARGES AGAINST DEPORTEES

PROVISIONS OF INDEMNITY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 3.

The Indemnity Bill covers the period from Jan. 8th, a week before the martial law was declared. It provides for the permanent exclusion of the deported Labour leaders on the ground that they created Labour unrest in spite of legal provisions for the consideration of grievances; fomented a strife between the wage-earners and the employers and caused public disorders and acts which endangered persons and property.

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the course of his speech at Manchester Sir Edward Grey referred to complaints which he said were sometimes made concerning the British Consular service.

He described the extent and variety of work accomplished by consuls, which was performed with great devotion and ability.

The Board of Trade and Foreign Office were co-operating closely for the purpose of disseminating information interesting to British trades and industries.

PRESIDENT OF PERU A PRISONER

PALACE ATTACKED: PREMIER KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Military revolutionaries have attacked the palace and captured President Billinghurst.

In the fight which followed the attack General Varela, Premier and Minister of War, was killed.

Dr. Augusto Durand, the ex-revolutionary leader, is in possession of the palace, and it is expected that he will form a new government.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

SIR E. GREY ON SAFEGUARDS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON COMING CRISIS.

"SEVEREST TEST TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Speaking at Manchester, Sir Edward Grey said that the naval estimates would adequately safeguard the interests of the country without supporting an aggressive policy. He declared that any slackening in expenditure on armaments in one country would not necessarily produce a diminution of expenditure in another; it might, indeed, have a stimulating effect.

Speaking at Rotherhithe, Sir John Simon said the Liberals had not surrendered to any of their fellow-citizens' duty of preserving to the country its position among the great nations, but they were determined to see that the burden fell on the shoulders of those best able to bear it.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech at Carlisle, on his way to Glasgow, said that the coming session would be one of the severest tests which had ever confronted the British democracy.

In a letter to his supporters, Mr. Redmond reminds them of the supreme necessity for every member to be at his post from day to day and hour to hour, to repel the attacks and surprises sprang upon the Government.

A LONDON BANK FAILURE

ALLEGED DIFFICULTIES IN BRAZILIAN TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Coupon, Birthlond and Company, foreign bankers and merchants, London, announce suspension of payment. The step is stated to be due to the difficulties of an important firm in the Brazilian trade. Liabilities are belived to be heavy.

ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

OFFICER CONVICTED ON CHARGE OF SUBORNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

Captain von der Goltz has been convicted of subornation to the so-called diplomatic espionage and has been sentenced to three months' confinement in a fortress. The court found the charge of the betrayal of military secrets unproven.

RAID IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

CHINESE AND ANNAMESE GANG ROUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SAIGON, Feb. 4.

Two hundred disbanded Chinese soldiers and expatriated Annamese, armed with rifles, raided the Dujang frontier district, occupying the empty blockhouses. They have been dislodged after offering a vigorous resistance. There were no casualties on the French side.

CHINESE REPUBLIC.

ABOLITION OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Feb. 3.

A Mandate will shortly be issued abolishing the Provincial Assemblies.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS WORKS.

PUTILOFF AFFAIR SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 4.

M. Doumergue anonunces that the Putiloff affair has been settled satisfactorily for French interests.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Feb. 4.

The P. and O. Medina to-day shipped £205,430 gold for India.

FIRE IN A ZOO.

ANIMALS SEVERELY BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 4.

Some excitement was caused in the Public Gardens at 5-30 this evening when the cage in which there were valuable animals, took fire and animals were in imminent danger of being destroyed. Fortunately a large crowd of coolies working on the new Town Hall nearly, managed to put the fire out, but not before several animals had been severely burnt.

SWEEPING CONCESSIONS TO ULSTER.

PREMIER TO MAKE "MOMENTOUS STATEMENT."

GLASGOW PAPER'S PREDICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The "Glasgow Herald" affirms that Mr. Asquith will make a momentous statement on Tuesday in the House of Commons which may completely change the political situation of Ulster.

The journal declares that concessions of a most sweeping description will be announced covering practically everything short of Ulster's exclusion from the Home Rule Bill.

ITALY AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS.

NEGOTIATING DIRECT WITH TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

Reuter learns that Italy is still negotiating direct with Turkey regarding the Retrocession of the Aegean Islands.

Present pourparlers relate to the Italian desire to obtain compensatory concession in the region of Adalia (Asia Minor) where they might conflict with Great Britain's interests and prejudice British rights in view of railway extensions. But the matter is the subject of friendly discussion between Italy and the British Company concerned.

DUFFERIN FUND MEETING.

CHANGES IN WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE RULES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge presided at a full meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday afternoon.

The members present were:—Mrs. J. W. Grant, M.D., Miss OBrien, M.D., the Hon. Sir S. H .Butler, the Hon. Sir Ali Imam, the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry McMahon, the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, the Hon. Sir G. R. M. Chitnavis, Lieut.-Col. Sir J. R. Roberts, Honorary Secretary, Colonel B. W. Marlow, Honorary Treasurer and Mr. E. J. Buck, Joint Secretary.

Two alterations were made in the recently published rules and regulations for the Women's Medical Service for India.

These rules will now run:—

Rule 5.—No one shall be a member of this Service who is not a first class medical, women, *i.e.*, does not possess a medical qualification registerable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act or a Colonial qualification registerable in the United Kingdom under that Act.

Rule 16.—The Provincial Committee shall have powers of disciplinary control over members of the Service, including suspension, but the powers of removal or dismissal for ineffiency, misconduct or other valid cause shall be vested in the Central Committe only.

RAILWAY GOODS CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

The Goods Classification Committee of the Indian Railways is now sitting at Egmore. It consists of Mr. T. J. Mecloughin, General Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway (Chairman); Mr. F. W. Hanson, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. Colvin, delegate from the E. I. Railway, M. Carrol, delegate from the B. N. Railway, Mr. C. V. Bliss, Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association.

Advice was sent to the Chamber of Commerce at Madras, of the meeting of the Committee in case any member of the Chamber wished to make any representation to the Committee. The proceedings are likely to be over by the 6th instant.

NEW B. I. S. N. PASSENGER SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

Regarding the proposed passenger service of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, from London to Karachi *via* Marseilles, Port Said and Suez, returning from Bombay *via* Karachi, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and Plymouth to Antwerp, it is stated that the service will commence with the sailing from London of two high class full powered twin screw steamers, Morvada and Manora, (both of 8,000 tons), on the 10th and 24th October, respectively. These steamers are fitted with all the modern requirements. They have Marconi installation and a "Times" Book Club library. The cabins are spacious and special attention has been given to ventilation, each cabin having an electric fan.

WINTER RAINS IN THE PUNJAB.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

Delhi had a shower of rain last night which will greatly benefit the rabi crops. Report has come in that several stations in the Punjab had rains.

RIOTS ON AFRICAN PLANTATIONS.

MAGISTERIAL FINDING ON INDIANS SHOT.

POLICE VERSION UPHELD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Feb. 3.

The Magisterial finding in the enquiry into the deaths of the Indians from the Hillhead and Blackburn estates accepts the police version which was supported by the medical evidence. The Magistrate finds that the Indians who were shot were attacking the police.

Reuter in a message on November 28 said that a serious affray had taken place on the previous day between the police and Indians from the Hillhead and Blackburn estates in Mount Edgecombe district. The official report stated that four Indians were killed and 29 wounded, some dangerously. Three police were severely wounded. The force consisted of an officer and twelve men of the South African Mounted Rifles, and a few native constables.

GREEK PREMIER IN RUSSIA.

DECORATED BY THE TSAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.

M. Venezelos received audience to-day of the Tsar and the Alexandernewsky Order was bestowed on him.

The Greek Premier also visited M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Prime Minister, and had a long conference with M. Pasics, the Servian Premier.

DEATH OF COL. WATKIN.

HEART FAILURE ON BOARDSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MALTA, Feb. 3.

The City of Poona, bound for Malta from Port Said, sends the wireless message, that Colonel Watkins, Director of Ordnance Stores in India, has died on board from heart failure. The body will be landed here to-morrow for interment.

Colonel L. G. Watkins was appointed Director-General or Ordnance in August 1911. He belonged to the British service, which is distinct from the Indian Army, and was promoted Colonel in March, 1912. He had not seen any active service.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The death is announced of General Sir James Fraser-Tytler.

Sir James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler, G.C.B., was a retired General, Indian Staff Corps. He entered the Bengal Army in 1841 and later served in several Indian Campaigns. He was severely wounded in the Khyber Pass during the Afghan Campaign of 1842. He was A. D. C. to Lord Gough during the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-46, and won a medal with two clasps. During 1848-49 he served in the Punjab Campaigns, including Chillianwala and Goojerat, for which also he won a medal with two clasps, ... was made a Brevet of Major. He next ser... in the Mutiny of 1857 and was present at ... first relief of Lucknow. He was severely wounded on this occasion. He won a medal with clasp, was raised to Brevet of Colonel, C. B., and got a year's service. The next service he saw was in the Bhootan Campaign. Sir James got the G. C. B. in 1905. He was 87 years old at the time of his death.

TREASURE OF GOVERNOR OF KANDAHAR.

LOOTED BY TRIBESMEN WITH IMPUNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Feb. 4.

A local paper publishes the following news from Afghanistan:—For some time the recent Governor of Kandahar has been in disfavour with the Ameer of Afghanistan. He was about a month ago superseded by a new Governor appointed by the Ameer. The old Governor had held the position for about 14 years and during that time had collected an enormous amount of treasure, curios, ornaments and expensive stuffs. When he left Kandahar on his retirement he took all this collection with him. A short way out he was waylaid by robbers and the whole of his treasure was taken from him. The tribesmen knowing that he had incurred the disfavour of the Ameer, robbed him with impunity.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A RAILWAY GUARD.

ARRESTED AT HOWRAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

On the arrival of the Puri passenger train at Howrah on Monday night the police arrested a European guard, named Pickering, on a charge of having stolen Rs. 20 in notes from a passenger travelling on the train. The accused was to-day placed before the Magistrate at Uluberia and the case was remanded pending further inquiries.

UNDESIRABLES FROM MALAY STATES.

DEPORTED TO CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

On the arrival of the steamer Edavtna from the Straits to-day Nursala Khan and Zarim Khan, alleged to be desperate **characters from Kualalumpur in the Federated Malay States, who have been** deported to Calcutta, were taken into custody by the Rangoon police and transferred to the Calcutta mail boat at Hastings without being allowed to land.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

OBNOXIOUS AMENDMENTS REMOVED.

DANGEROUS FOLLY REALIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

All amendments to the Immigration Bill dealing with the exclusion of the Asiatics have been defeated in the House of Representatives.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

This cancels all previously adopted amendments providing for the exclusion of Asiatics and negroes except where the treaties otherwise stipulate.

"The Times" Washington correspondent explains that the removal of the obnoxious amendments to the United States Immigration Bill was partly due to pressure from White House and partly to a realisation of the dangerous fully of the previous amendments.

It is hoped that this will counteract the bad effect which certain speeches in the House of Representatives are reported to have exercised on Japanese public opinion.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SIND TOUR.

ELABORATE ARRANGEMENTS AT KHAIRPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHAIRPUR, Feb. 4.

Elaborate arrangements are made for the reception of His Excellency the Governor who arrives at Khairpur, on the 5th February. The road from the station to the Faizmohol is very tastefully decorated, and beautiful arches are erected at various parts of the city.

Their Excellencies and party will arrive at Khairpur, by special train at 5 p.m., ... will be received at the station by His Highness, the Political Agent, the Vazir, the Heir-apparent and the other Sahibzadas. A salute of 21 guns will be fired. A guard-of-honour of the Khairpur State Foot Battalion, will present arms and the Commissioner in Sind will present His Highness the Mir, the other Mirs, the Vazir and military officers to the Governor.

His Excellency accompanied by His Highness, will drive in the State carriage drawn by camels of the Imperial Service Camel Corps and Her Excellency accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind will drive, in another carriage which will be drawn by four Arab horses. The State Lancers, will form the Body-Guard. Their Excellencies will drive to the Faizmohol there a guard-of-honour of the Khairpur Cadet Corps, will present arms. His Highness will take leave of Their Excellencies and in the afternoon will pay the ceremonial visit, which His Excellencies will subsequently return. In the night there will be illuminations in the Faizmohol.

On the morning of the 6th His Excellency accompanied by His Highness will drive to the Chejro game preserves, about five miles from Khairpur, for shooting and will return before the afternoon.

In the afternoon Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, will lay the foundation-stone ceremony of the New Zenana Hospital, and subsequently the Sir Alimurad Industrial School, which owes its origin to the late Khan Bahadur Kadidard Khan, C.I.E., will be inspected.

At 4 p.m., Their Excellencies and party will witness the sports on the Camel Corps parade ground. In the evening there will be a State Banquet.

Their Excellencies will leave for Hyderabad, at about 10-30 p.m.

DIRECTORS OF BURMA BANK.

REFUND OF FEES ORDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 4.

Mr. Justice Young was engaged to-day in the Chief Court in hearing an application by the Official Liqudator of the Bank of Burma, for the refund of certain moneys from the late directors, Mower and Clifford and Strachan, manager, under Section 214 of the Indian Companies' Act.

The Official Liquidator produced cheques in payment of the Directors' fees to Mower, Clifford, Okeden and Solomon. By referring to the books of the Bank he had satisfied himself that the cheques had been paid. The amounts were Rs. 6,000 each to Mower, Clifford and Okeden, and Rs. 2,600 to Solomon. They were all signed by Strachan, except four, which were signed by Joyce for Manager. The total amount drawn by Strachan with regard to these directors' fees was Rs. 16,800. According to the Articles of Association the payment of the Directors' fees could only be authorised by the shareholders in a general meeting. There was no general meeting settling the amount to be paid to the Directors. He had recovered from Okeden and Solomon, the amounts paid to them, plus interest. Clifford and Mower had submitted to what amounted to decrees being passed against them and Strachan was being sued for the unpaid balance, of Rs. 12,000. He had ascertained four cheques, totalling Rs. 4,800, which were signed by the accountant *per pro* the general manager. The applicant asked for an order against Strachan for the amount of fees less what he had received from Okeden and Solomon, (Rs. 12,000), and an order against Mower and Clifford, for Rs. 6,000 each. His Honour passed orders as prayed.

EXPORT OF ARMS TO MEXICO.

PRESIDENT WILSON REMOVES EMBARGO.

AN INSURGENT'S OPTIMISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

In a proclamation President Wilson removes the embargo on the export of arms to Mexico, on the ground that there is now no constitutional government in Mexico. On learning the news, the insurgent, General Villa, said that it proved once more that the United State was Mexico's greatest friend The revolution would now soon be ended.

AMERICANS START FOR THE COAST.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 4.

Many Americans are preparing to start for the coast upon learning that the embargo on the importation of arms has been removed. Two hundred American marines are leaving Puertorico for Veracruz.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

RAPPROCHEMENT PROGRESSING FAVOURABLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 4.

Speaking before the Reichstag Committee on the Naval Estimates, Herr von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, said that Germany's relations with Great Britain could be described as very good.

The rapprochement between the two countries was progressing and the relations between the two Cabinets were in every way marked by mutual confidence.

BRITISH AND INDIAN OFFICERS "ON LOAN."

REGULATIONS REGARDING PASSAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

It is notified for information that the Secretary of State for India and the Governments of the Overseas Dominions (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa) that officers of the British and Indian Services, who may proceed from India to any of those Dominions "On Loan," will be entitled to passages to any fro at the expense of the Government to which they are lent, and that in the case of an officer of the British Army, who may leave India "On Loan," the borrowing Government will also be liable for the cost of replacing him, if an officer of the Indian Army dies or is permanently invalided from injuries received or disease contracted on field service while he is absent from India "On loan" to an overseas Dominion.

The borrowing Government will bear the cost of passage from the United Kingdom to India of an officer in replacement. In these cases passages will be admissible to the extent allowed by the Indian Army Regulations except that by desire of the Canadian Government officers proceeding to Canada or returning therefrom 'On loan" will be provided with their passage under Canadian Regulations. Those regulations authorize ocean passage for the officer, his wife and family and a nurse as under the Indian Regulations.

General Officers and the Commandant Royal Military College are entitled to take two servants male or female, other officers one servant male or female, but a nurse cannot be taken in addition.

Railway Transport etc. for internal journeys in India and Canada is provided according to class, the actual cost only being admissable. As a charge on Canadian revenues to provide for all other expenses of a journey by sea and land (including freight of baggage) cash allowances according to rank are recoverable from the Dominion Government and a subsistence allowance for journeys west of Port Arthur (Lake Superior). A officer moving between India and an Oversea Dominion "On interchange" will be entitled to passage by sea and land at the expense of the Government which he belongs to in accordance with the authorised regulations of that Government.

AGRA RIOT CASE AGAIN ADJOURNED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Feb. 4.

The Muharram riot case was called up today, before Mr. C. Moore, I.C.S.

The prosecuting inspector appeared for the Crown and Messrs. Aftab Ahmad Khan and Syed Habibulla, barristers, for the defence.

An application was made on behalf of the Crown for an adjournment for two days as Mr. Ross Alston, barrister of Allahabad, who has been engaged to conduct the prosecution could not attend to-day.

The Magistrate granted the application.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

The Hon. Charles Lister left Viceregal Lodge last night.

Her Excellency presided at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund yesterday afternoon at Viceregal Lodge.

Her Excellency accorded an interview to H. H. The Maharani of Baroda yesterday.

His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh Sir James and Lady Walker, Capt. Blackburn and Mr. B. W. Brown lunched at Viceregal Lodge to-day as guests of Their Excellencies.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior arrived last night at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of Their Excellencies.

VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

HINDU-MOSLEM DIFFERENCES.

PROPOSED CONCILIATION BOARDS.

NON-OFFICIAL UNANIMITY.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION.

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. Sir Harcourt Butler, Vice-President, presided.

There was a large number of visitors present among whom were the Gaekwar of Baroda, Mr. B. L. Gupta and the Turkish Consul-General.

The members present included Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Rai Sri Ram, Mr. Qumrul Huda and Mr. Vakil.

During interpellations Mr. Pandit wanted permission to ask questions which stood in the name of Mr. Rayanigar as he was absent.

The Vice-President in refusing permission said it was out of order.

Mr. L. Porter presented the Select Committee's report on the Motor Vehicles Bill

Sir Reginald Craddock presented the Select Committees' reports on the Provincial Small Causes Court Act, 1888, and the Decentralisation Bill.

Mr. Wheeler presented the Select Committee's report on th Motor Vehicles Bill and explained the changes made by the Committee. He said the age of the driver had been raised from 16 to 18, and the clause regarding registration had been improved so as to secure general effective recognition of registration of cases in conformity with the regulations prescribed by the Governor-General in all provinces. The clauses regarding penalties had been improved, and the power of cancelling licences had been restricted to two years.

HINDU-MOSLEM DIFFERENCES.

SIR FAZULBHOY'S PROPOSAL FOR CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy [illegible] the following resolution:—

That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a committee consisting of Hindu and Mahomedan members of this Council be appointed for the preparation of a draft scheme for the formation of conciliation boards at every important centre on the model of municipal boards composed of honorary members duly elected by the Hindu and Mahomedan residents of the locality with statutory powers—(1) to arbitrate in all cases of differences between the two communities relating to the time, place and manner of the observance of their respective religious and social ceremonies; (2) to take necessary action for the prevention of violence and riots connected with such observance; and (3) to adjudicate upon the nature of premises proposed to be acquired by public bodies or companies and claimed by public bodies or companies and and claimed by either Hindus or Mahomedans as places of worship.

Sir Fazulbhoy in the course of his remarks, said the justification for his motion was clear. Harmony was the natural condition of growth, and according to the leaders of thought, both Indian and European, a cordial Hindu-Moslem entente was an essential condition of Indian national progress.

Having endeavoured to show that there was no unbridgeable gulf between the two communities, he proceeded: "But, my Lord, it would be folly to ignore the fact, that for reasons I need not discuss here, there has been, of late, some amount of ill-feeling between the two communities at some places. Whether it is a recent growth or not, is a question of little practical importance, and the past history of the relations between the Hindus and the Mussalmans is relevant only in so far as it supplies the foundations for hopes of a better understanding. For our present purposes the deductions from a review of the Hindu-Moslem history, both past and contemporary, are all important. Two facts stand out in broad relief. In the first place differences in respect of religious observances of the Hindus and Mahomedans often lead to serious riots. In the next place history shows that the relations had not been so strained before. A statistical survey of these religious riots is unnecessary to emphasise these facts which are matters of almost common knowledge. The situation is difficult and promises to become still more difficult in time unless the evil is checked without further delay. These riots are a constant source of trouble to both the Government and the people."

NECESSITY FOR A RAPPROCHEMENT.

Proceeding, he said: Any rational scheme of promoting good feeling between the two communities should therefore be welcome to the Government. It should be equally welcome to the communities themselves. Popular leaders on both sides have to impress upon the masses the necessity of a rapprochement. Sir Sayed Ahmed, the sage of Aligarh, His Highness the Aga Khan and the Hon. Mr. Gokhale have all held the same enlightened views on this point. Education is helping the cause among the masses. But something more is necessary to accelerate the pace of progress. The present method of dealing with the Bakr-Id and other religious riots even if effective, as a means of suppression, has the unfortunate effect of accentuating the differences between the two communities by leaving a trail of bitterness behind and by perpetuating the painful memories of injuries sustained and of punishments undergone. Rigour in such case is entirely misplaced. It further inflames the passions and defeats its own object. Besides, it is not right that religious sentiment should be treated in the same manner as low passions. In my humble opinion conciliation is more required in cases of strong differences between the Hindus and Moslems than harsh police arrangements."

Th Hon. member then referred to the success of conciliation boards in settling industrial disputes in other countries, and said: "Now if conciliation boards have been to some extent a success outside India in the composition of industrial disputes in which passions run almost equally high, I do not see why the experiment should not be tried in India for the composition of communal differences relating to the observance of ceremonies. If anything, the local conditions are more favourable here than in foreign countries. India is the home of the Panchayat, the celebrated Council of Five Elders. From time immemorial the people have been accustomed to settle their differences among themselves without the intervention of the King's courts. A spirit of compromise and an unquestioning respect for the decisions of the Elders are ingrained in the Indian mind."

NETWORK OF CONCILIATION BOARDS.

Discussing the details of his scheme, Sir F. Currimbhoy said he would cover the country with a network of conciliation boards instead of leaving the composing influences to work from one central body. Local people would command greater respect and greater confidence and would work with greater regard for local prejudice in these matters than even trusted leaders working as members of an all-India organisation. He would also enlarge the scope of arbitration and would give the boards power to deal with all differences between the two communities other than political. He regarded these non-political differences as far more serious than the so-called political differences and "blessed be the peacemaker who succeeds in composing them." The machinery he would would employ for the purpose was a local conciliation board, the representative and local character of which was ensured by making the membership elective, by dividing the sets equally among the Hindus and Mahomedans and by insisting upon residence within the locality as a qualification of eligibility for election. Such a body would inspire confidence and will soon become popular. By respecting local feeling such as no other public body can do it would secure an amount of public co-operation which would be the best guarantee of success. The board like the Panchayet of old must be permanent, the members only changing periodically and must have a corporate existence to avoid legal difficulties. The conciliation boards should accordingly be formed on the model of our municipal boards."

STATUTORY POWERS.

The Hon. member proceeded: "Hon. members will note that I have advisedly used the term conciliation instead of arbitration. The reason is that under the existing law of arbitration a valid reference of matters in dispute by all the parties concerned alone gives jurisdiction to the arbitrator. Once there is such a reference, ample legal provision exists for the enforcement of the arbitrator's award. An arbitrator is as often as not a layman, but the law provides that any award he makes *bona fide* is legally valid and a decree can be passed upon it by the civil court at the instance of either party. An arbitrator's award accepted by the civil court is final and not appealable. The arbitrator has thus certain legal powers and no difficulty arises in his case if he happens to be a layman. The law has facilitated matters for him by absolving him from the necessity of observing in the proceedings before him any rules of procedure and evidence. I claim similar statutory powers for these conciliation boards so far as the procedure and finality and enforcement of their decisions are concerned."

The powers he suggested giving the boards would not weaken the executive either. They would be composed of an equal number of Hindu and Mussalman representatives. Legal permission must accordingly be made for the appointment of an independent umpire. In case of an equal division of the board on any question in actual working the District Magistrate or the magistrate or the sub-divisional officer would act as umpire and would thus have the final say. The prestige of the Government would not therefore suffer and the boards would not cause the smallest diminution of the powers of the executive. At present the police reports in cases in question received a colour from the sympathies or the prejudices of the subordinate officer according as he is a Hindu or a Musalman. This fact not only discredited the report, but is attended with serious consequences. The discomfited party felt a sense of wrong and took the law into its own hands. For that unsatisfactory arrangement which prevailed at present he wanted to substitute the agency of the elected conciliation board.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE.

He added: "I would also place preventive action in the hands of the conciliation board. The initiative should come from the board. Once the board comes to a decision, the executive should enforce it as best they can and in the precautionary measures they may take they should be guided by the counsels of the board. The executive and the board must co-operate with each other. In this matter of prevention the responsibility is to be shared by the board. In practical working of this scheme much avoidable friction between the police and the people and much loss of life will be prevented. The third function proposed for the conciliation boards will not require much elucidation. The recent events at Cawnpore, for a statesmanlike treatment of which all India is grateful to his Excellency, have shown how an initial misunderstanding about the nature of a property sought to be acquired for a public purpose might lead to disastrous consequences. An agency is clearly wanted for a settlement of disputes about the character of the property at the preliminary stages and an elected local conciliation board constituted on the lines indicated above appears to have the best claims to consideration. They will prove far more satisfactory than the civil court. Independently of this resolution the Government will be well advised to undertake legislation for the prevention of the acquisition of land and buildings used as places of worship, either by Hindus or Mahomedans, but even if such legislation is introduced this conciliation boards will be of invaluable help in the determination of the difficult questions of title involved in the claim. They will provide a check upon frivolous and absurd claims."

My Lord, one more point remains to be discussed. The resolution recommends the appointment of a committee of this Council for the preparation of a draft scheme for the formation of conciliation boards. Such appointment will not be opposed to the traditions of this Council. Hon. members will see that the lines indicated in the resolution can only be by the enactment of special legislation, and the scope of this legislation and the details I suggest should be determined by a Committee of the Council. This is legislative work and even according to the orthodox official view as the Hon. Mr. Clark pointed out on the 16th ultimo such a course is sanctioned by precedents. I now commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar in the course of his speech, said:—In the Murshidabad district in Bengal of which I am a resident, there is a large population of Hindus and Mahomedans who have lived at peace with one another, and I am happy to say misunderstandings which might have led to violence or breaches of the peace, have been from time to time averted by the arbitration of influential Hindus and Mahomedans. A scheme of this kind deserves legislative sanction, and since it has the additional recommendation of broadening and strengthening the base of local self-government it is entitled to the support of the Government.

A MODEST REQUEST.

In supporting the resolution Mr. Mir Asad Ali Khan said that the resolution made a modest request. He wished that the hon. mover had gone further and asked forthwith for the appointment of conciliation boards with such statutory powers as the Government might deem fit to allow them. Personally he would like to extend the scope of the resolution to all the important communities of India. Continuing the speaker added that the need for conciliation boards was keenly and widely felt by many of the leading representatives of the two great communities. This question should be considered more from the point of view of public peace than from any social or religious standpoint. Friendly relations between the different communities should ever continue to exist for the successful administration of this country. It was no less the duty of the Government than of the Indian public to help to promote by all possible and practical means friendly relations between them. In conclusion, he asked the Government to take them into their confidence.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis supported the resolution and said the scheme was well [illegible] be incompetent to deal with a particular situation.

In conclusion, the speaker said no case ever occurred in which such help was not invoked by Government officers when serious differences between the two communities had occurred or were apprehended, but it was essential that a district or sub-divisional or other local officer should not be hampered in his selection of men best suited to help him at times of popular unrest or actual disturbance.

The Maharaja of Nashipur supported the resolution.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea thought it was significant that a Mahomedan member had come forward with that resolution. He pointed out that speaker after speaker had supported the motion which should not leave any doubt as to the unanimous demand for a measure as asked for in the resolution. He referred to the Titagarh riot in 1909 after which the Government called a representative conference composed mainly of officers whose decision was unanimously accepted by the people. The principle of the motion should not only be accepted but must be embodied in law. If Hindus and Mahomedans inside the Council Chamber and also outside it, came to an unanimous decision about the welfare of their respective Committees, that decision should not be questioned by any one. He earnestly appealed to the Government to accept the principle of the motion.

AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL STEP.

In the first place the hon. mover was asking them to take an unconstitutional step in appointing a committee of the Council to draft or devise legislation. No formal instructions could be given to a committee formed from members of the Council. It did not possess the powers which the resolution asked it to exercise. The resolution sought to constitute boards with definite duties and statutory powers in important centres, but unfortunately disputes were not confined to large cities and towns. Again the hon. mover would model these boards on municipal committees but there was no standard municipal model. The Hindus and Mahomedans who would compose the boards would be elected by the residents of the locality, but they did not know what sort of franchise there would be in a town where the Mahomedans and Hindus were in great numerical disparity. The composition of the boards would give rise to accusations of ignoring the relative interests of the parties. These disputes were not confined to the Hindus and Mahomedans. There were Sikhs, Parsees, Christians, Jains and Budhists to be considered. The hon. mover contemplated social as well as religious ceremonies and boards qualified to deal with the one were not necessarily qualified to deal with the other. The whole idea of arbitration embraced the idea of the submission of disputes to arbitrators all or most of whom were in no way interested in the dispute. This feature would be entirely lacking in the proposed boards. The boards would have no executive to carry out their decisions, and it would not be possible to take away the statutory duties of the magistracy and police and bestow them on such boards. The Hindus could not pronounce on the sanction of places claimed by the Mahomedans as places of worship or *vice versa*. The only authority which could decide it was a court of law. It was of no avail to cry peace where there was no peace. If the heads of the communities concerned could arrive at agreements they needed no formal constitution or statutory powers and such powers would not give them that agreement which was the one thing needful. For the reasons explained the Government could not accept the resolution.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in his reply said that he would have been satisfied if the Government of India had undertaken to consider the question. He gave his experience of Bombay and asked if the Government would consider the advisability of having advisory boards without statutory powers at important centres and consider and undertake legislation to prevent the acquisition of places of public worship.

Sir Reginald Craddock said the Government was quite prepared to consider the

Rai Sita Nath Roy followed and supported the resolution. He congratulated Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and made some suggestions and pointed out that he would prefer an All India Committee consisting of men like the Aga Khan and the Maharaja of Darbhanga to a Committee of this Council.

Rai Sri Ram gave his hearty support to the principle of conciliation boards.

Raja Kushal Pal Singh said Hindu-Mahomedan differences were more acute in his province. He recalled the advice of Sir John Hewett and referred to the Agra disturbances when he said the district authorities did their best to bring about an amicable settlement. He thought there could be no valid objection to the appointment of a Committee of the Council to formulate a scheme.

Mr. Barua also supported the resolution.

"AN UNDESIRABLE" RESOLUTION.

Major Blakeway in opposing the motion, said that the establishment of any statutory bodies with powers of arbitration contemplated in the resolution, would scarcely appeal to the public mind in the manner intended by the hon. mover. The resolution amounted to a confession that the good sense of the communities stimulated and aided by the growth of education, could be depended upon for the reduction of sectarian animosities and promoting friendlier feelings. The resolution, if accepted by the Council, would accentuate the line of cleavage and not only reflect unfavourably on the educational uplifting and enlightenment of the two great communities to which it related, but also decoy to some extent the efforts for an amicable understanding which were honestly and spontaneously made in a great majority of instances by leading residents in localities liable to outbursts of popular passion or prejudice. On general grounds the resolution was undesirable and did not give adequate credit to the advance in the moral and social responsibility of the Indian public which had been made and was being made. Referring to arbitration on a conciliatory basis as distinguished from a purely judicial act of deciding a question affecting rights, the primary necessity for the success of any attempt to bring about an amicable settlement was that the rival parties should themselves be disposed to submit their claims to discussion and negotiation. Unless that condition was satisfied the investigation of opposing claims and announcement of a decision on such claims by a body armed with powers of compulsory arbitration, even if such body be assisted by its attractive title of a conciliation board, would not relieve a strained situation. Another important consideration was that members of a board elected for a definite period, whether long or short, might through no fault of their own

HOME MEMBER'S OPPOSITION.

"PATH BRISTLING WITH DIFFICULTIES."

Sir Reginald Craddock said that in addition to the mere satement of a principle the hon. mover of the resolution had gone to the extent of formulating the ways and means of achieving what was in principle a matter with which the Government was in complete sympathy. It was quite possible for members to support the principle of the resolution without supporting the particular means which the hon. mover proposed. The resolution proposed the establishment of boards composed of honorary members from the Hindu and Mahomedan communities and they were to have statutory powers to carry out the functions referred to in the resolution. The underlying idea which inspired the hon. mover and those who had supported him, was that these unfortunate differences between two religious communities which only too frequently led to deplorable affrays and some times led to loss of life and property, should be amicably composed by discussion and settlement between responsible leaders. This idea commanded every sympathy. To try and hold the balance between the conflicting claims of various religious communities had been the aim of every Local Government, Commissioner and District Magistrate, and no officer could fail to appreciate the assistance which would be given him by any agreement arrived at between the different religious communities. In the first three years of his own service in this country at Jubbulpur in which important religious ceremonies connected with the Mohorrum clashed with the Hindu Dusserah festival, he remembered the anxious days and nights they spent in averting any open conflict. Again as the Commissioner of Nagpur he had to issue orders himself in regard to playing music in front of places of worship. In the absence of any agreement between the communities concerned they could all agree on a preamble, but when they came to a substantive measure they found the path bristling with difficulties. He cordially echoed the underlying wish of arriving at agreements in cases of disputes, but felt it necessary to explain the very urgent reasons why it was not possible for the first and pointed out that the second part was outside the scope of the resolution.

The resolution was by permission withdrawn.

The Council adjourned to February 24th.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerjea's question regarding a salaried vice-chancellorshi, for the Calcutta University said,—"The Government of India are not prepared to make any statement on the question at present."

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to the Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi's question regarding Indian civilians said,—(a) The number of natives of India (as that term is defined in Article 37, Civil Service Regulations) who have passed the Indian Civil Service examination since it was thrown open to competition is 94, of whom all but three bear Indian names.

Mr. Clark replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding Lord Inchcape's report said,—"No report was submitted by Lord Inchcape to the Government of India but the minutes of the various Conference meetings over which he presided were so submitted. As I explained in the course of a debate on this subject initiated in this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, on the 23rd February 1912, the Conference was of an entirely informal nature and Government do not think it necessary to lay the papers relating to it on the table."

Sir Robert Carlyle replying to the Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur's question regarding cattle slaughtered for dried meat said,—"The Government of India are aware that dried meat is imported into Burma from India but they are not in possession of any data which would enable them to supply the further information asked for by the Hon. Member."

Sir Robert Carlyle replying to the Hon. Raja Kushalpal Singh's question regarding a reduction of the rate on interest on takavi advances said.—"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the remarks made by the Hon. Member regarding takavi advances in his Budget speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 24th 1913. The recommendation of the Famine and Irrigation Commission that the rate of interest on such advances should be reduced from 6½ per cent. was carefully considered by the Government of India and the reasons for their inablity to accept it are given at length in Paragraph 3 of Land Revenue resolution No. 6-204-16 dated November 30th 1905, a copy of which was published as a supplement to the Gazette of India dated December 2nd 1905, and is now laid on the table. The Government of India are of opinion that nothing has occurred since the publication of the resolution to justify a reconsideration of the views expressed therein."

SEQUEL TO FAMILY DISPUTE.

FRESH TRIAL DEEMED TO BE UNNECESSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

An interesting case on revision has just been decided by Mr. Justice Pigott, at the Allahabad High Court.

It appears that a Mr. Hearsay, a resident of Burma, had come to Dehra Dun to contest a will case, and became the guest of his sister Mrs. Forster. Some differences arose between the brother and sister. One of Mr. Hearsay's sons named John, subsequently went to Mrs. Foster and was unwilling to come back to his father.

On this Mr. Hearsay, directed his counsel, Mr. Ewing, barrister, to write on his behalf calling her brother a pig by caste and creed.

On this the brother prosecuted his sister for defamation, and in this case Mr Ewing, appeared as counsel for Mr. Hearsay, and also his principal witness.

The Lower Court, held that the evidence given by Mr. Ewing, was inadmissible and acquitted Mrs. Forster.

Mr. Hearsay, applied for a revision to the High Court, and his Lordship in delivering judgment observed, that Mr. Ewing had committed an error of judgment and he would have taken a more proper view of his professional obligations if he had declined to accept Mr. Hearsay's, brief in this particular case.

The result was to introduce various difficulties and complications into the trial, and the Court had actually to direct Mr Ewing, to leave the Court room while witnesses for the defence were being examined.

In the Chief Court another question raised was, whether Mr. Ewing was a competent witness at all; but the point was not raised until after Mr. Ewing had been examined and partially cross-examined. The evidence of Mr. Ewing was admitted by the Magistrate and then ruled out only when he came to pass judgment.

In conclusion his Lordship held that the Magistrate was in error and set aside the order of acquittal remarking, that it was sufficient, as no good purpose would be served by ordering a fresh trial upon the complaint brought.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY AN AUCTIONEER.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE BY HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

At the High Court to-day Justices Holmwood and Sharfuddin disposed of an appeal preferred by C. Balthasar, who had been convicted by the Fifth Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, of criminal breach of trust and fined Rs. 500.

In November 1912, Mr. O'Grady, late Deputy Postmaster General, Bengal, entrusted the accused, who is an auctioneer, with the sale of some furniture. It was alleged that the accused sold the furniture on different dates for Rs. 235, but did not give the sale proceeds to Mr. O'Grady.

The defence was that owing to domestic misfortune the accused could not attend to his business, but subsequently he offered the money, but the police did not allow Mr. O'Grady to accept the money.

Their Lordships held that there was no criminal intention on the part of the accused and acquitted him.

MR. M. DE P. WEBB.

RETURN FROM ENGLAND.

VIEWS ON THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

The Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., returned to India on Monday last by the City of Birmingham and has been staying in Bombay until to-day, when he will go to Karachi.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Webb said that he had noticed from the reports in the daily papers that the Finance Commission was about to issue its report which he thought would be a very good one and which he expected would certainly command respect in India.

"I dont expect," said Mr. Webb, "that it will confirm my criticisms of the India Office financial activities in all respects, but I shall be much surprised if it does not make a series of recommendations which will in effect correct and put in order many of the financial details which I have so often criticised. I hope and believe that we shall see an open gold mint in Bombay before long."

The main points to which Mr. Webb refers above may be enumerated briefly. They are:

(i) The necessity for a gold coinage in India.

(ii.) The fact that the circulation of gold is increasing in this country every day in spite of what is being done in London to hinder the importation thereof.

(iii.) That some restriction should be placed upon the Secretary of State for India's drawing money over and above his actual requirements for his own charters, which step Mr. Webb expects may be taken.

(iv.) And that in the matter of loaning surplus cash balances to the public a move has already been made by the Government of India's action in placing money in the way of the public through the Presidency Banks.

THE SWADESHI BANKS.

In regard to the recent collapse in Swadeshi banking Mr. Webb said that everyone must deplore the occurrence although, in view of the many facts which had since come to light, there could be no questions but that the sooner some of the recent types of managers and directors were cleared away the better. He added: "I expect honesty and commonsense will quickly prevail and that more Indian Banks will appear before long of a sound Swadeshi type."

In further discussing the question of Indian banking Mr. Webb said: "I am all in favour of the founding of a State Bank provided it is a real one and is not a privately managed institution, which, with the aid of Government funds might grow into a gigantic monetary combine which would very probably overshadow the authority of Government itself, as has happened in other parts of the world." He added his opinion on the recent [illegible] not had access to the papers when the rises in the price of Government paper occurred, he had not had time to go into the matter very fully, but it was of course due to the fall in the Bank of England rate. The fact of the lower Bank rate, which made loans easier, was followed by a natural rise in fixed interest bearing securities, and this, in itself, showed that the hubbub which had been raised about India withdrawing gold from England was the merest moonshine.

THE PORT OF KARACHI.

With regard to the port of Karachi, which gave Lord Willingdon such a brilliant reception on the occasion of his first visit some days ago, Mr. Webb, alluded to the "great amount of nonsense" which was voiced in the question of competition between that port and Bombay. "Each port," he said "serves its own sphere, and there is ample room for great development on all sides without thinking of any necessity for Bombay to steal Karachi's trade or for Karachi to interfere with the trade of Bombay.

"There is no doubt," continued Mr. Webb, "that partly because of the climate and partly because of the undeveloped conditions of the locality, the cheapness with which Karachi port can be built up is a very great point in its favour."

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

In regard to the problem of the Indians in South Africa, Mr. Webb said that on that point he was distinctly pro-Indian in sympathy. He has already expressed his views on the subject in a manner which upholds the Indian cause, and which he thinks is more likely to appeal to the colonial nature than a more intense argument could do.

NEGLIGENT CALCUTTA MOTORISTS CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Three cases in which motorists are concerned are reported to-day. In the first the driver of a taxi, who was learning in Garden Reach, where he ran over and killed a cooly, has been sentenced by the Alipore Police Magistrate to two years rigorous imprisonment.

In the second a foreigner who was driving a car in Esplanade, Calcutta, where he had a similar fatal mishap, has been censured by the Coroner's jury for not pulling up after the accident.

In the third a taxi driver has been fined Rs. 20 for refusing on a busy night to take a passenger who declined to agree to a demand for payment in excess of legal fare.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIEVES' ELABORATE PLAN FRUSTRATED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Three common jury cases were disposed of yesterday at the third sitting of the first criminal sessions for the current year. More than half of the time was taken in the disposal of an interesting theft case, in which a very elaborate plan was worked out by two people to rob the public. Both had previous convictions and they had made a third man a catspaw.

INGENIOUS THEFT OF CLOTH BALES

KING-EMPEROR v. KAPOORCHAND HIRACHAND AND RAMCHANDRA BALKRISHNA.

Aapoorchand Hirachand (54) and Ramchandra Balkrishna (38), were placed before a common jury charged with receiving six bales of fancy cloth of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,500, the property of one Ambalal Nathalal on the 15th November last, knowing or having reason to believe that the same was stolen property and abetment of the same offence.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, instructed by the Public Prosecutor and Inspector E. D. Burgh, appeared for the prosecution; the accused were undefended.

In opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Kemp said that the facts were in a way interesting and showed a certain amount of ingenuity on the part of the accused. They were that the first accused, who had a fancy cloth shop at Lal Baug, Parel, hit upon the idea of engaging a godown for a month and he did so at a rent of Rs. 14 from one Bhagwanji Jagjiwandas in the Fort. He then thought of filling that godown with fancy cloth bales and make money from it. Now, attending his shop off and on was a man named Mahomed Haji Mulla as a customer and and the accused used to give him credit. Knowing that Mahomed was not too scrupulous, the first accused suggested to him that he should borrow a cart and a pair of bullocks and said that he (the accused) would get a badge and that he would also put the number on the cart. The understanding arrived at between them was that all the fancy cloth bales that he would get filled in his cart, he should take them to the godown hired for this purpose. Mahomed apparently fell in with the wishes of the accused. He went to a neighbour, borrowed a cart and a pair of bullocks and took them to the first accused. In the meanwhile the first accused had gone to the Prince's Dock. There he approached a cart driver and pointing to the tins of ghee he said that they belonged to him and that he wanted to send them to his godown. He then pretended to engage the cart and asked the cart driver to give him his badge as he said he wished to prepare a chit. The badge was given and the accused disappeared. The badge bore No. 621 and the accused had a tin plate bearing the same number prepared. When he met Mahomed he had the original tin plate bearing the number of its own taken off the cart and put up the plate bearing No. 621. He then sent out Mahomed Haji to ply for fare. Mahomed went out and took his cart near the Century Mills. After some time, a labourer came from the mills and asked two carts. Mahomed and another cart driver went to the mills and six bales of fancy cloth were loaded in each of the carts. One of them took the bales to their proper destination, namely to a firm in Princess Street but the cart of the dishonest driver did not go to Princess Street and went to the Fort, where the driver was met by the first accused who took him to the godown and there unloaded the bales.

CASE AGAINST SECOND ACCUSED.

Continuing counsel said that the evidence would also show that all this time the second accused was with the first accused, that he had gone with the first accused to hire the godown, that he was the person who had taken possession of the bales and that he had been frequently seen in the shop of the first accused. When the consignee intimated to the police the fact of the theft, inquiries were set on foot and the police succeeded in arresting the second accused first. On his statements the first accused and Mahomed were arrested. The rooms of the second accused were then searched and a bunch of keys recovered therefrom. The key of the lock put on the godown was in that bunch. Counsel, therefore, submitted that there would not be any doubt whatever that the second accused was acting hand in glove with the first. The bales were recovered from the godown, and Mahomed was charged with theft and convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Counsel then led his evidence. After proving the theft, the hiring of the godown by the two accused, the thief Mahomed was called. He narrated his story of the crime implicating the first accused and stated that never before his arrest he had seen the second accused. Mr. Kemp then applied for and obtained leave to cross-examine him and on being questioned he said that he had implicated the second accused before the committing magistrate because he was beaten by the police and thus forced to say so.

The police evidence showed that the second accused was arrested first and the first accused was arrested in consequence of a statement made by the second. The cart driver Mahomed was arrested in consequence of a statement made by the second accused.

THE DEFENCE.

The first accused in his statement to the Court said that he hired the godown as he expected guests from up-country. As he was engaged on the 25th in the Small Causes Court he gave directions to the cartman Mahomed to take his goods there. He gave the key of the godown to the cartman Mahomed; kept other peoples' goods in the godown and asked for money. As he had been punished for a similar offence formerly and had been in jail for 18 months, he realised the hardships and he gave information to the police inspector. The second accused said that he went to the landlord as the first accused asked him to accompany him. He knew nothing about the bales. He was innocent.

His Lordship in summing up the case, said that the investigation of this case was conducted with thoroughness and with great zeal and every detail was placed before the Court clearly. This was a most elaborate scheme and the numbers of the cart were changed to mystify the police if the theft was reported. His Lordship then commented on the evidence and the statements of the accused and asked the jury to judge the facts for themselves.

The jury found both the accused guilty. The two accused also admitted previous convictions, the last conviction of the second accused being one of seven years awarded to him by the Sessions Court for house-breaking.

His Lordship sentenced the first accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment, the maximum penalty under the section as his Lordship did not wish to enhance it owing to the peculiar circumstances existing in his case. The second accused, as he had a long list of cognate offences ever since 1888, was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, His Lordship remarking that if there were not men like the accused there would be fewer thefts in Bombay.

KIDNAPPING A MINOR.

KING-EPEROR v. HARI RAMJI.

In this case the accused, who is aged about 22 years, was charged by Inspector Canty with kidnapping a Hindu girl named Chimabai (6) with intent to marry her.

Mr. S. S. Rangnekar conducted the prosecution; the accused was undefended.

The prosecution case was that the accused boarded in a chawl where lived the complainant Parvatibai with her daughter Chima. The accused asked the complainant for her daughter's hand in marriage but she refused. On the morning of the 21st November, when the complainant went to work outside, the accused took the girl away and kept her in his house at Ratnagiri. He returned from Ratnagiri a few days later when he was arrested. The girl was then brought down from Ratnagiri.

The accused said that he had taken away the girl with the consent of her mother and had given her in the charge of his father.

The jury found the accused guilty but said his intention was merely to marry the girl.

His Lordship sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.

WIFE'S NOSE CUT OFF.

KING-EMPEROR v. KHAN MAHOMED ALLABUX.

The accused in this case was prosecuted on a charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Khatumbai by cutting off her nose with a penknife on the evening of the 4th December last.

Mr. J. A. Dadabhoy Nowroji appeared for the prosecution; the accused was not represented.

Mr. Nowroji, in opening the prosecution case, said that the relations between husband and wife were very unhappy and the wife was clamouring for a divorce which the accused refused to grant her. On the evening in question the accused went to his house infuriated, assaulted his wife and then cut off her nose.

On the evidence the jury found the accused guilty and he was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions then adjourned till to-day.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KHANDESH CHEATING CASE.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

NATHA MAGAN AND JESSING NANCHAND v. KING-EMPEROR.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an application in revision made to the High Court against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused by the First Class Magistrate of West Khandesh. The accused were tried and convicted of cheating and inducing delivery of property, offences under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in each case.

The facts of the case are briefly these:

The two accused are near kinsmen and partners in the firm of Tribhuwan Magan at Dhinaj in Baroda State. There are two firms at Nandarbar of the name of Changan Kuber and Wadilal Maganlal. Somabhai was the local agent of the former and Kasturchand of the latter. The Dhinoj firm had a very few dealings with the Nandarbar firms before the transactions in question. On the 22nd of March or thereabouts Natha the first accused, came to Nandarbar with letters from the second accused, (as managing partner of the Dhinoj firm), addressed to the two abovementioned firms, asking them to supply the first accused with whatever he might order on the firm's account. At Nandarbar the first accused met Somabhai and Kastoorchand, selected goods worth about Rs. 6,338 and Rs. 7,604 respectively, and assuring them that the payment would be promptly made by a "Hundi" ordered the goods to be sent some to Mhesanal and some to Zotana station. In neither case were the goods paid for though several letters were sent by the accused promising payment and assuring the complainant that "Hundies" were being sent. Somabhai meanwhile got anxious about the payment and on the 4th April, 1913, set out for Dhinaj and reached it the next day, where he interviewed the two accused, who put him off with assurances that one Mohan Pitambar was in Ahmedabad buying "Hundies." Somabhai went to Ahmedabad to see if Mohan had got "Hundies." He could get no information of Mohan at Ahmedabad and so started back for Dhinaj. On his way back to Dhinaj he learnt that the accused had shut up their shop and run away. About a day or two later Kasturchand getting suspicious wrote to his master at Ahmedabad, got the same news and finally both Somabhai and Kasturchand filed a complaint of cheating to the Nandarbar police. The accused who were missing, were only secured later when extradition proceedings were started.

NO DISHONEST INTENTION.

The defence was that the accused at the time they bought the goods, were ready and able to pay for them. They had no dishonest intention and they did not deceive the complainants in any way, but were only prevented from paying by unforeseen events.

Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the accused contended that the Lower Court had erred in convicting the accused of the offence of cheating when the prosecution failed to show dishonest intention on the part of the accused. The Court was wrong in holding that the accused were guilty of dishonest concealment of facts as was referred to in Section 415 of the Indian Penal Code and erred in construing the illustration mentioned thereto. The Lower Court ought to have directed that the complainant should seek their remedy in a Civil Court.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel confirmed the convictions and sentences.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Rele appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Divaia appeared for the second complainant.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree

540-12—Crawford B & Co Boggiano & Co a firm v. Ramchand Little & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

625-12—Crawford B & Co. Edwin Reis & ors v. Messrs W L Patinge & Co. a firm & anr. In Person Wadia G & Co.

929-12—Sabins and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Sulleman Hoosein Soudgar and anr. Dapthary F and D Amin and D. Part Heard 2-12-13.

Short Cause.

Short Cause.

1039-13—Motichand and D, Kesarichand Bhanabhai a firm v Darashaw Dhunjishaw, Jamsetji R and D.

Long Causes.

186-13—Unwalla P and P, Luxmibai v Tribhowandas Hargovandas and anr., Purmanand and Co, Hiralal and Co.

433-13—Mirza M and M, Oosman Adam Patel v Sarabai widow, Jehangir G and B.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakroodin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Manecklal and Ty., Patell and Ez.

79-12—Malvi H M & R Brijraj Buleodas & ors. v. Birdichand Prethiviraj & anr. Payne & Co.

140-13—D J Mantri (for a pauper) Krishnabai widow v. Yeshwant Ragunath Khewoor & ors Manicklal & Ty.

Long Causes.

512-12—Jehangir M & S Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosab & ors Raghaveya N & Co.

360-13—Pestonji R K & Co Phiroze Carsetji Sethna v. Dadabhoy Harmosji Billimoria M B Chothia Pest R K & Co.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandalal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinsha Nusserwanji Daruwalla & anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dharmsey and ors. Manchershaw & N.

809-13—Bick. M R & Co Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v. Messrs Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons a firm Edgelow G W & Co.

630-13—Hiralal & Co. Nanabhai Tullokchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co. Bhaishanker K & G.

637-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Nanabhai Karimbhoy Nanji v. Noor Mahomed Vazeer Captain & V.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Coirea v. Thomes William De'Almedia Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smathem B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors. D. J. Mantri.

249-13—Bhai K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

A SHIP'S CAPTAIN FINED.

PASSENGERS FRAUDULENTLY ENTERED AS CREW.

In the City Magistrate's Court, Karachi, information was laid charging Capt. W. P. Smith, Master of the S. S. Kanzler, a Bombay steamer, with having no certificate of Survey as required by the Indian Steam ships Act VII of 1884 and with having acted thereby in contravention of Section 4 of the Act.

Acting on information received from Bombay, the Port Authorities at Karachi instituted inquiries on the arrival of the ship there and found that she was refused a survey certificate at Bombay and the accused Master declared that he had only 12 passengers on board. The ship's Articless were then called for and it was then found that several persons entered as crew had been fradulently shown as crew and were really passengers.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty under Section 4 and 6 of Act VII of 1884 and, the Master was fined Rs. 500.

USING A FALSE TRADE MARK.

A LIMITED COMPANY LIABLE TO PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

The Chief Court of Lower Burma, has decided that a limited company can be prosecuted under Section 482, I. P. C., for using a false trade mark. This decision was given in a criminal reference by one of the Judges to a Divisional Bench in the case of Hancefa and Company V. Lipton's Ltd., for using a false trade property mark of "Red Rose Tea" on their packages. The District Magistrate dismissed the complaint holding that such prosecution did not lie against a limited company. The matter went up on revision before Mr. Justice Twoney, who agreed with that opinion, but referred the case on the application of counsel to a Divisional Bench for final decision with the above result.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

CAMP OPERATIONS AT SANTA CRUZ.

INSPECTION BY THE G. O. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Yesterday morning the Corps was inspected by the G. O. C., Bombay Brigade, the work undertaken being the protection of a convoy moving from Marole to Santa Cruz station. The route chosen was the water supply pipe which, for the purposes of the scheme, was considered to be a road. The battalion was opposed by the 79th Carnatic Infantry and a small party of the Bombay Light Horse.

A start was made by the B. V. R., shortly before 7 a.m., and the column marched to a point beyond Sahar Church where it faced about, and started on the operations ordered. The convoy was itself represented by lascars with red flags, and the troops with it were the Cadet Companies.

The advance guard, consisting of "A" company, was rapidly pushed forward, while "G" company hurried away to the right as a flank guard. On the left were "C" and "D," and in rear "F" and "E." As soon as these dispositions had been made the convoy started on its march and the whole body spread over a front of about a mile and being about the same distance in depth moved off like the limbs of some huge animal. Tentacles, in the shape of patrols, felt their way into hollows and jungles, and the information travelled along the "nerves" of the body, the connecting patrols.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Over against "G" company, stood Sahar Hill, a menace to the peaceful advance of the line of waggons, for here, if anywhere would the enemy endeavour to strike a blow. Nor were the expectations of the commander of the column wrong, for in a very short time "G" company were hotly engaged with the 79th who debouched, company after company, from cover under the fire of a fine portion of the right flank guard. The enemy got right astride the road and engaged though in smaller numbers, the left flank guard which was hurrying round to complete the wheel necessitated by the curve of the route chosen after Sahar Church. The Light Horse, one hears, made an attempt on the right but had to retire, while the 79th appeared to be ever increasing in numbers and overwhelming the force opposed to them with their fire. The engagement became pretty general, and was one of incidents rather than of organised tactics, and only scraps of information are to hand of how the Light Horse moved into "G" company [illegible] were forced back, how the 79th were [illegible] at one point in close order, how the [illegible] the waggons were deemed to be be shot by the G. O. C., who appeared as a kind of presiding god of fortune over the changing tides of the battle. Certainly the enemy had no cause to grumble at their place in his favour, for here they were, with a convoy within effective range whose escort, including the flank and advanced guards, they outnumbered by some three or four to one. It developed from a desperate to an almost ludicrous situation, which was only relieved by the order for the byles to come to life again and for the convoy to return to camp, which it reached a great deal too late for the men to have a proper breakfast and catch the train. It is all very well to deprecate the tendency to "doctor" operations so that they do not inconvenience the men, but with volunteers in India the conditions make this imperative, and there is no remedy save to make the camp a permanent one in which men stay out the whole time. To achieve this very desirable end it would be necessary to obtain a week's leave from the employers for their men, and this drawing of blood from a stone is a task the boldest administration may well shrink from.

BOMBAY CANDIDATE'S SUCCESS IN I. M. S.

News has been received by cable that Dr. Jagnath B. Vaidya, L. R. C.P., M.R.C.S. (London) has passed the Indian Medical Service Examination held in January last, and has obtained a Commission as a Lieutenant in the Army. Dr. J. B. Vaidya on his passing the L.M. and S. from the Grant Medical College, Bombay, proceeded to England about two and a half years ago. He took his L.R.C.P. and M. R. C.S., by the end of the last year and followed up his success by obtaining a Commission in the Army on his passing the I.M.S. He is the first Kayastha Prabhu to achieve that distinction. He is a grandson of the late Diwan Bahadur Luxman Jaganath Vaidya (Diwan of Baroda) and a nephew of Mr. D. L. Waidya, J.P., solicitor of the Bombay High Court.

DRINK IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON EXCISE REPORTS.

DECREASE IN CONSUMPTION: INCREASE IN REVENUE.

The Government Resolution on the Reports on the Administration of the Excise Department (Abkari and Opium) in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Aden, for the financial year 1912-13 was published yesterday. We take therefrom the following extracts. The Reports themselves have already been published and commented on in our columns.

Increases in abkari revenue, says the Resolution, are frequently cited as evidence of increases in consumption of liquor. The figures in respect to country spirit for the three years 1910-11 to 1912-13 for the districts of the Presidency proper, including the City of Bombay, are as follows:—

Year	Consumption in proof gallons	Consumption per head in proof drams	Total realisation. Rs.
1910-11	 2,615,526	7.8	1,24,35,660
1911-12	 2,554,588	7.6	1,35,21,326
1912-13	 2,458,950	7.3	1,40,66,874

A fall in consumption of 156,576 proof gallons, or .5 proof drams per head, is accompanied by a rise in revenue of Rs. 16,31,214. In the City of Bombay, the fall in consumption is from 517,224 proof gallons, or 25.5 proof drams per head (1910-11) to 434-842 proof gallons, or 21.3 proof drams per head (1912-13), and the rise in revenue from Rs. 34,58,339 to Rs. 37,73,687. Outside the City of Bombay, the consumption in district head-quarter towns and towns of 10,000 population and over has remained stationary at 20.3 proof drams per head in 1911-12 and 1912-13, and the decrease in these years has been in the rural areas, from 5.0 to 4.8 proof drams per head.

CLOSING OF SHOPS.

Other measures include reducing the number of shops. It is not clear that this has any great effect, except perhaps in rural areas. It is true that in Bombay City, where the fall in consumption is considerable, the number of country spirit shops is less by 11 in 1912-13 (254) than in 1910-11 (265); but in that period the still-head duty has been raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-4-0 per gallon 25degree U. P.; and it seems probable that this heavy enhancement in the duty (31½ per cent.) and consequently in the price of liquor may have had more to do with reducing the quantity drunk than a decrease of only 4 per cent. in the number of country spirit shops. Again, in Kolaba there were 157 shops in 1910-11; and the rates of still-head duty were Rs. 3-4 in two towns, Rs. 3 in three talukas, and Rs. 2-12 in the remaining four talukas; and the consumption was 131,022 proof gallons. The following year only one shop was reduced, but the Rs. 3-4 duty rate was applied to the whole district, and consumption fell to 129,025 proof gallons. Then in 1912-13, while 13 more shops were closed, the duty rate remained unchanged, and the consumption went up to 141,162 proof gallons. It has already been noticed that in large towns, other than Bombay City, consumption has remained stationary in 1912-13 as compared with 1911-12, while it has fallen in rural areas; and it is only in some of the principal towns not hitherto in rural areas that Advisory Committees have been appointed. The policy of closing shops which are found to be in excess of the requirements of a locality should be pursued, but the measure can be regarded, in relation to checking the consumption of liquor, as of only minor or subsidiary importance. The report does not afford means of gauging the effect on consumption or the restriction of hours during which a shop may be open, though in the case of Surat the early closing of the City shops is assigned as a cause for decreased consumption; but the Governor in Council notes with satisfaction that the changes introduced are reported to have worked well.

GROWTH OF A TEMPERANCE FEELING.

Private effort towards the reduction of consumption appears in some cases to have adopted more effective measures than criticism of the acts of Government and the presentation of memorials. The activity of the gentlemen mentioned in paragraph 24 of the Report as not only dissuading from drink but also offering counter attractions, and the action of mill-owners in withholding the means of following the custom of drinking on a special occasion until the occasion was past, commend themselves to the Governor in Council as eminently practical. The growth of a temperance feeling is indicated by the movements reported in the Grant Road division of Bombay, in the Kaira district, in a village in the Broach district, and in the Jhalod Mahal of the Panch Mahals. The indications are sporadic, but if they were to extend and persist, it cannot be doubted that they would do more to reduce consumption than any action which Government could properly take.

Among the causes which tend to increase the recroded consumption is the checking of illicit distillation and illicit import. In Ahmedabad some decrease in the recorded consumption is attributed to an increase in illicit import from Native States.

Where a decrease in recorded consumption of country spirit is shown and cannot be accounted for by an increase in the consumption of spirit illicitly distilled or imported, the cause, apart from the permanent factors already discussed, is casual and fluctuating, such as a decrease in festive occasions like marriages or fairs, an unprosperous agricultural season, the prevalence (as in Satara and Poona) or the absence (as in Dharwar) of an epidemic, or the absence of an unusual assemblage of labourers. In any case it is desirable to see, as far as can be seen, whether the diminished consumption of country spirit has been accompanied or not by an increase in the use of other intoxicants. That of intoxicating drugs has been seen to be stationary, that of opium slightly falling. The abuse of cocaine is known to be largely prevalent in Bombay; but in cases prosecuted there was a great decrease.

It is difficult to speak with certainty in respect to rise or fall in the consumption of toddy. The Governor in Council learns with great satisfaction of the decrease in the demand for toddy spirit; he regards it as most desirable that the available supply of palm juice should be utilised for consumption in the form of unfermented or fermented toddy rather than in the form of distilled ardent spirit. The measures taken for discouraging the distillation of spirit from raw toddy should be continued and developed until that form of spirit disappears. The statistics of toddy consumption are incomplete and untrustworthy.

The conclusion on this branch of the administration is thus seen to be that, during the past three years, while the revenue is increased under all heads, especially country spirit, the consumption is materially decreased under country spirit without a corresponding increase under other intoxicants, except an undefined, but certainly not large, increase under toddy.

A LONG DESIRED REFORM.

The more important improvements in the administration during the year 1912-13 may be briefly noticed. The amendment of the Act has strengthened the hands of the Department in dealing with those whose habits impel them to obtain intoxicants otherwise than as the law permits, especially with the cocaine traffickers. The universal abolition of the auctioning of country spirit shops (except occasionally under very restricted condiions) has effected a reform long desired by the Governor in Council and by the temperance associations. One more step has been taken towards the abolition of the monopoly system which it is admitted has in almost all areas served its purpose and now survives in only a few tracts. Even where it remains a minimum guarantee is no longer taken.

The year's administration in Sind calls for less lengthy comment. As the Commissioner in Sind remarks the year was uneventful. There was a slight fall in the consumption of country spirit accompanied by arise in that of foreign liquors.

As in the Presidency proper the rise in revenue is due not to increased illicit consumption, but to heavier taxation on a stationary or falling consumption.

MR. BERTRAM R. ROBERTS.

Photo by Borune and Shepherd.

Who obtained Rs 8,673 as damages from the Bombay Improvement Trust.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

ADVICE TO MOVE SLOWLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 3.

There was a meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council this afternoon at which the four newly electd Representative Assembly members took their seats. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, Dewan, President, was in the chair. Among several bills assented to by the Maharajah were the Elementary Education Bill and the Motor Vehicles Bill.

The principal business referred to the bill to amend the Mysore Legislative Council regulation of 1907 in view of the recent enlargement of the Council, granting the power of interpellation and budget debate.

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Row of Shimoga, an elected member, urged that the privilege of moving resolutions on administrative matter should be granted. Mysore was an advanced State and should at least be on a par with British India in such matters.

The point was supported by the bulk of the elected element, but on the general persuasion of other unofficial members, to be thankful for the useful beginning in Council reform, the President himself advising the members in effect not to run before they can walk, the point was gracefully dropped.

The Bill was finally passed as providing also for a seat to be taken by the Yuvaraj of Mysore who becomes a ex-officio member since his appointment last week as an extraordinary member of the Mysore Executive Council.

Before the session concluded the President spoke at some length on the Maharajah's decision to increase the strength of the Council, to improve its representative character, and to enlarge its duties and functions. He added:—

"Mr. Balakrishna Row seemed dissatisfied that the power of moving resolutions was not conceded. Considering that the Council itself came into existence so recently you will agree that, with the instalment of reform now conceded the development of the Council may be regarded as fairly rapid. In the future the Council will be concerned, not only with the work of legislation, but also with matters connected with general administration, as well as the preparation of the State budget."

Mr. Venkatakrishnyya of Mysore begged the President to convey their loyal appreciation of the benefits conferred by the recent reforms.

LABOUR POLICY IN S. AFRICA.

CAUSES OF CONFLICT.

PROBLEM OF WHITE AND NATIVE LABOUR.

Mr. R. C. Hawkin, secretary of the Eighty Club, who returned to England a few weeks ago, after a prolonged visit to the Transvaal, has written the following article in the "Daily Chronicle," on the labour situation in South Africa. He wishes it to be understood that the members of the Eighty Club are in no way responsible for the views he expresses on the subject. Mr. Hawkin is a brother-in-law of General Louis Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

There is lack of clear thinking concerning the Labour question in South Africa, and one reason is that the circumstances are so entirely different in the four provinces. In Cape Town you have the serious and ever recurrent question of competition between skilled white and skilled coloured labour. All sorts of advantages are given to the white man, yet his coloured competitor is more and more holding his own. The white motor drivers formed a union of their own to protect their interests against the encroachments of the coloured chauffeur. The coloured men replied by forming a union of their own, and they took care to use every means at their disposal to outbid their white rivals. Their rules were stricter as to the conduct of members; their rate of pay was lower, and their tests were quite as sound. Factories are springing up at Cape Town, where the coloured men and women are employed as skilled hands—in short, the white man is here finding that his mere whiteness is of little advantage to him. It may even be a handicap, for he is expected to keep up the dignity of his caste.

Having, then, made up your mind that the white man's only chance is to work harder and better than his coloured rival, you travel northwards to Johannesburg. Here all is changed. No motorist dare employ a coloured driver ,for in the Transvaal the driving of motors is by convention white man's work. The trade unions have enforced by means of a strike the unwritten law that bakers must employ white men as carters to distribute their bread—such carters to be paid £5 per week. Woe be to t. if he send a black boy round instead!

The tailors making bespoke clothing struck for £1 per day, and won. Incidentally it should be remarked that customers are now patronising Cape Town firms who employ coloured hands at lower wages.

On the other hand, no white man must soil his hands by doing unskilled work in the gold mines, for that is agreed to be black man's work.

INDIANS AND ZULUS.

In Natal the Indian has been imported with the sanction of the Imperial Government, in spite of presistent warnings, and this further complicates the Labour trouble. The Indian wants to be a caste superior to the Zulu, whom he treats and speaks of with contempt as a barbarian. Intellectually the Indian is indeed ahead of the native but in physique and character the Zulu stands far above the Indian immigrant.

It was a leader of the Labour party—not the Government—who roused, the people of Volksrust to oppose the entry of the Indians' pilgrimage into the Transvaal.

Now the Union of South Africa has brought four Labour parties together, with varying ideas and different interests.

In Natal they have succeeded in persuading the Government that white men should have the jobs as waiters on the railway dining cars instead of Indians. At Cape Town it is understood that if a white policeman marries a coloured girl he is barred from promotion, while in cosmopolitan Johannesburg there is among the workers a propaganda like that of German Socialism, where all sorts of theories and remedies chase each other across the cinematograph of political life.

FUTURE OF THE LABOUR PARTY.

What the Labour party wants in South Africa is more responsibility, and from this point of view I believe things will be healthier after the next General Election, when a new Parliament representation will tend to produce order out of chaos. I calculate Labour will win about 14 seats, and mostly from the old Unionists. The latter will not be able to rouse the workers by an anti-Dutch shibboleth. Nor, indeed, will the Labour party be by any means solely British. The young Africander farm boy, introduced to mining work by the poverty of after-war days, is affected by the Labour propaganda; at first he was dazzled by a comparatively high wage, and refused to join the unions, but to-day he is no longer standing aloof. He prefers the Labour meetings to the call of General Hertzog, and many will vote Labour next time.

There will be a redistribution of seats before the next election. The redistribution will tell greatly in favour of Labour, and the net results will be to leave the old Unionist party a mere rump with 25 seats at most.

When the Labour party finds itself a serious Parliamentary force as in England it is not likely that the railwaymen and the well paid mechanics will allow their representatives to run riot. These will in fact have their hands full trying to formulate a policy which will unite their supporters.

MINING WAGES AND PROFITS.

It must be remembered that the gold magnates refused to recognise the trade unions, and the evidence of Mr. Dalrymple so truculently given to the late Mr. Sauer caused a deeper impression in Johannesburg than in Cape Town. A properly-constituted Labour party in Parliament will at once secure the recognition of trade unions, and then will exercise a moderating influence over the policy of strikes. To-day, however, there is little moderation, and Johannesburg is wrestling with the world-problem of protected white labour versus cheap coloured labour.

I had some interesting figures given me relating to one of the best-managed mines on the Rand. The cost of milling a ton of ore works out at 15s., and of this 4s. 2d. goes to white men's wages, 3s. 5d. to coloured men and natives' wages, 5s. for materials and 2s. 5d. for other costs. The expense of the head office, license, audit, printing, works out at 4d. per ton, and the yield was 23s. 8d. per ton, so that there is a total profit of 13s. 4d. on every ton miled. Of recent years this mine has usually milled about two million tons per annum, and the total share capital of the mine is under £1,000,000; but there is also debenture issue of £1,000,000. It will therefore be seen that the profits are well over £1,000,000 per annum, and the dividends are in consequence well over 100 per cent. per annum. The one pound shares are worth over six pounds, and if any suggestion is made that the dividends might be reduced to pay more wages, the usual reply is that many people paid even more for their shares than the present price, and did so in the expectation of receiving the present rate of dividend.

We have not gauged the full extent of the shareholders' profit, for this company, is an amalgamation of others who accepted shares in the new company instead of cash for the property. So the actual cash capital invested at the outset may have been much less than a million; futhermore, no less than three millions out of profits have been spent on machinery and development.

Now an increase of 25 per cent. in the wages of the white men would only mean a reduction in the dividend from say 110 per cent. to 103 per cent. There are about 2,000 whites employed in this mine, of whom about half only go underground, and it is of course, the latter who claim first consideration.

An increase of 25 per cent. in the pay of the underground white men would cause no serious fall in the dividend. In this particular mine, therefore, it cannot be contended that any great damage would be done to the industry by a substantial increase in the white men's pay. It may be replied that this mine is an exception, and that others have to earn dividends on far larger capital, and an increase of white pay in one mine will affect all others, turning a small profit into a loss. The retort of the Labour man is that such small profits are the result of watered capital, and that shareholders must not expect to right old wrongs by screwing dividends out of flesh and blood.

ALL WHITE LABOUR.

Some critics go even further, and argue that only white men should be employed in the mines. On the figures I have given this would work out as follows:—Let us suppose white men did the black men's work and were paid three times the present rate of black miners' wages, which is from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per diem, with some allowances as well. White men are doing railway construction work for less money than three times this amount.

I think it can be reckoned that the white miner is 50 per cent. better in workmanship than the Kaffir. If so, we should have to double the coloured wage bill in order to substitute white miners for Kaffirs. The total cost per ton milled would then reach 18s. 9d. and the profit would be reduced from 13s. 4d. to 9s. 11d. The shareholders would perhaps see the dividend fall to 90 per cent., or even less, but they might make up something by greater regularity of work, by a reduction in the cost of oversight, and even by some arrangement with the trade unions fixing the tonnage of ore to be produced.

The change would cause a great increase of white population and a consequent fall in the cost of living which would enable the miner to live comfortably on Cape Town wages.

At present a newly arrived Cornish miner with a blasting certificate gets 16s. a day, and a young Africander farm lad starts on 7s. 6d. a day. The latter push their way up and home influences tell in their favour. One I heard of had in two and a half years raised himself from a place paid at 7s. 6d. a day to one of £40 per month; and 30 out of 40 of the staff of one mine were on inquiry found to be South African born.

I have outlined the argument of those who urge South Africa is to be a purely white man's country, and on these figures it seems to deserve some consideration. We shall hear more of the idea when the Labour men take their place in the Cape Parliament.

RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNIONS.

If the present strike is caused by a refusal to recognise the trade unions public sympathy may soon be alienated from the masters, especially as they themselves act in concert. Capitalists all over the world have long surrendered this outpost. If now they are basing their calculations on the antagonism between black and white labour, hoping to pay off one against the other, one can only exlaim that both sides are in this respect playing with fire. At all costs order must be maintained, for a starving mob of 150,000 black miners might soon get out of hand. They have seen the white riots last year—they have watched the Indian's stealthy and successful advances.

What must they think of the doctrine of a white man's country?

The principles of the Labour party were laid down at a mass meeting at Johannesburg in 1911, and include the following proposals:—

(1) The solidarity of Labour.
(2) An eight-hour day and no Sunday labour.
(3) No imported contract labour.
(4) A minimum wage, irrespective of sex or colour, to be fixed by wages boards.
(5) A Factory Act to provide for
  (a) Inspection of machinery.
  (b) Regulation of child labour.
  (c) Invalidity insurance and old age pensions.
  (d) A law of contracts to include a fair wage clause.
(6) Right of combination for Government employees.
(7) Government control of mine sick and benefit funds.
(8) The right to work.
(9) Land settlement, but no freeholds.
(10) Abolition of indirect taxation.
(11) Land-value taxation and death duties.
(12) State ownership of mines.
(13) A State Bank.
(14) No alienation of Crown lands.
(15) Free education—including maintenance and medical attendanc—upto 16 years of age.
(16) The right to mine and prospect on private property and the abolition of the trapping system.

To an Englishman this may all sound very reasonable, and much of it is doubtles quite practical, but South Africa will require a deal of propaganda before she is ready for such a programme; and besides, there is always the greater and more pressing problem of the native, carefully omitted from this list.

FARMERS AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

When the comprehensive Labour programme is presented to the up-country farmer it becomes evident that he lives in another world. He wants to know if the Labour party favours the appointment of scab inspectors by a local popular vote; what protection they can offer against cattle thieving by the natives; how the Labour party will prevent the desecration of the Sabbath by the holding of public meetings and railway travelling. How about the pressing questions of donkey stallions, compulsory dipping, jackals, and noxious weeds?

But it is as regards the natives that the programme is weakest. Can there be solidarity between the white machineman demanding 25s. per diem, the black miner earning £4 a month, and the Basuto farm boy, to whom the Free State farmer gives £3 per annum, with rations and lodging?

Will the native also have the right to work? Then why refuse to allow him to drive a motor in Johannesburg? Is the native to have free education—including maintenance and medical attendance? If so, how is this to be paid for if not by indirect taxation?

Surely at Johannesburg where the native does all the hard work these questions should be fairly faced, for the black man, though not allowed to join the trade unions, is not dying out in Africa, nor decreasing, nor failing in the race; he is looking on very attentively, and one day he will be saying, "What about me?"

There is one more point which is a question for England rather than South Africa. Hundreds of millions of European capital is invested in South Africa. Is this vast army of shareholders satisfied with the way things are going? Are they sure that the handful of men who represent them on the spot are competent to wield wisely such vast powers as the control of this money gives? Are the little family gatherings of shareholders at Johannesburg exercising any check over the manipulation of the money and the direction of the policy?

One thing the shareholders may as well know now. Every political party in South Africa turns its back on these men, and in the next South African Parliament their influence will be nil.

THE HON'BLE SIR P. RAMANATHAN, K.C., C.M.G.

Ex-Solicitor-General of Ceylon and a well known lawyer, speaker and publicist of that Island, who has come to India on a short visit. Sir Ramanathan has just left Bombay for Baroda en route to Amritsar.

A CURIOUS BANK CASE.

APPEAL TO ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

Sidheshwar Ghose, Managing Director of the British India Bank, Limited, was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad under section 409 of the I. P. C., and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. From this conviction and sentence the accused appealed to the High Court. The appeal came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Ryves, who in the course of his judgment said:—The facts of the case are very simple and most of them are admitted. The accused was the Managing Director of the British India Bank, Limited, which came into existence in May 1911. An advertisement was published in the "Leader" of the 30th June, 1911, stating that a treasurer for a new bank at Allahabad was wanted. The pay and allowances to be given were mentioned and it was added that cash security of Rs. 5,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent., was necessary. Bhawani Pershad, a banker in Allahabad, entered into negotiation with the accused with the result that he was appointed treasurer, and on the 8th of July, 1911, a formal agreement on stamped paper was drawn up between the British India Bank, Limited, and Bhawani Pershad. According to the third paragraph Bhawani Pershad was required to deposit Rs. 5,000 in Government Promissory Notes endorsed in favour of the British India Bank or the Directors of the said bank as security deposit. In paragraph 4 it is agreed that Bhawani Pershad was not entitled to any further interest than the interest guaranteed by the Government on the notes "lodged with the said bank as security."

NOTE SENT TO ANOTHER BANK.

On the 10th July 1911 a Government Promissory Note No. 184446 of 1865 for Rs. 5,000 bearing interest at 3½ per cent. belonging to Bhawani Pershad was made over to the accused duly endorsed as payable to the British India Bank, Limited, or order. Although Bhawani Pershad was the person nominally appointed treasurer the actual work was performed by his son, Jugal Kishore. Some time afterwards, in August or September, Bhawani Pershad heard that the note which he had deposited as security had been sent by the British India Bank to another bank and he tried to regain possession of this note. He never recovered the note or its value. The Allahabad office of the bank was closed in 1912 and this prosecution started in January 1913. The accused admitted receipt of this Government Promissory Note. He says, however, that it had been settled between the parties that the bank was only responsible for the sum of Rs. 5,000, which was payable to Bhawani Pershad after three months' notice and that the Government Promissory Note was placed at the disposal of the bank. The prosecution case is that the note was made over to the bank for safe custody. The accused's case is that he was at liberty to negotiate it whenever he desired and use the money and was only liable to return its value when the treasurership came to an end. As the learned Sessions Judge has pointed out, the whole case depends on which of these two versions is the correct one. Both the assessors and the learned Judge have found that the story told by the prosecution is true and I agree with them.

SENTENCE EXCESSIVE.

After examining the facts of the case at some length Mr. Justice Ryves went on:—

Considering all the circumstances of the case and the letters written by the accused himself, it seems to me proved that the accused was very anxious to get money with which to carry on the bank which had opened on a balance of less than Rs. 500. I think that he intended from the very first to make use of the money which he hoped to get deposited by the treasurer who was to be appointed. Bhawani Pershad, it seems to me, purposely gave as his security a Government Promissory Note instead of cash, because he did not intend that the bank should make use of the security for their general purposes. Failing to get cash the accused accepted this note, which in the ordinary course of business was endorsed over to the bank Instead of using the note as he knew it was intended to be used, he sent it to another bank, not as he said, for safe custody, but to secure an over-draft, and at once proceeded to draw against it. These findings are enough for the purpose of this appeal. I have paid no attention to the subsequent conduct of the accused. I think that that was really irrelevant. The result is that I uphold the conviction. There is nothing in this case to show that the accused appropriated any of this money for his personal use. He used the money as necessity arose for the purposes of the bank. Taking this into consideration, and also the position in life of the accused, I think a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment will meet the ends of justice. I reduce the sentence accordingly to one year's rigorous imprisonment, with effect from the date of the learned Sessions Judge's order and remit the sentence of solitary confinement. Otherwise the appeal is dismissed.

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MR. TAGORE'S SCHOOL.

THE "ASRAM" OF THE GREAT BENGALI POET.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has written for the "Daily Chronicle", London, an interesting account of his visit to Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's School at Bolpur.

The reaction against what is absurdly called the "British tone" in Indian education is receiving the support of some of the best minds in India to-day, writes Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. A short time ago I went to see that educational embodiment of the Arya Samaj spirit, the Gurkula at Hardawar, and on my way from Delhi to Calcutta I spent a day at the Santiniketan (literally "the abode of peace"), near Bolpur, where Rabindranath Tagore has his school.

Bolpur is on a side line upon which trains linger long and where every station has its kaleidoscopic crowd of bustling, chattering, brightly-coloured humanity. It runs through a flat plain broken by paddy fields and clumps of palm trees. It was harvest-time, and, as we dawdled along, there was plenty of time to watch the ingathering of the rice. In nearly every field there were little black things busy, some with the sickle, some tying the cut straw into bundles. It was mid-afternoon when I started the 40 miles journey on the loop-line, but night had fallen and fires were gleaming from the grass huts before Bolpur was reached. Out for over a mile through the village and into the plain I was driven, and found my night's abode in a large house hidden amongst trees, the home of Rabindranath Tagore.

Some half-century ago Maharshi Devendranath, the poet's father, finding that an unbroken attention to the affairs of the world was not good for the soul, sought some secluded spot where he might occasionally retire for solitary meditation, and under two chatim trees which grew on the plain he found it. There he could sit under the shade with nothing but the vast flat of untilled land, green after the rains but a brick-dust desert under the sun, in front of him, and think of Him who, according to the carving on the marble seat and tablet which now mark the spot, "is indeed the rest of my heart, the peace of my mind and the joy of my soul." There he built an "asram," a house where the devout might dwell whilst on devotional mission, and a kind of a chapel where for about 40 years prayers were said daily. But no one went there except the Tagores, and it looked as though the place, like so many similar places in India, was to fall into decay with him who built and endowed it.

THE HOUSE OF THE DEVOUT.

But the son, Rabindranath, desired otherwise. A garden of trees had grown up round the house. The area of shaded peace had extended, and here he proposed to found a school. Thus, since 1901, the voices of children have broken the solitude of the waste. Dormitories thatched with grass were built and were filled. Masters' houses appeared in sheltered places and red and purple creepers covered them. The waste became playing fields. When I was there about 190 boys and 20 masters were in the settlement.

It is difficult to explain the feelings which possess one who goes to such institutions. They have nothing to do with Government; their staff is not official; their system is not an enforced mechanical routine. At the Santiniketan they complained that when their boys reached the University matriculation standard, educational methods had to be adopted which the teachers regretted. These schools are native to the soil like the trees which grow out of it. They are therefore not incongruous, and a lack of incongruity must surely be a test imposed upon every national system of education. Here India leans upon herself and issues from herself. There is no attempt made to impose something foreign, to uproot or to force; no necessity to guard alien methods by alien instructors. The teachers are Indian, Indian in their thoughts, in their habits, in their sympathies, in their dress. Government aid has been refused because the conditions under which it would be given could not be acceptable. "They would have made my boys sit on benches," said Mr. Tagore with a quiet smile, "whereas I think it far better that they should sit on mats under the trees." Hence, as with the Gurukula at Hardawar, so with this school, it has been frowned upon; it has been put on the police black list; attempts have been made to suppress it; it has been the subject of threatening official circulars issued to parents. The persecution has only endeared it to its founder. It has been kept going at the cost of much sacrifice. Into its exchequer Mr. Tagore has put not only the Nobel Prize, but the royalties on his books.

ART MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

Let no one misunderstand the meaning of this movement back towards Indian sources. Arinanath, the painter, cousin of the poet, has expressed it regarding Indian art. "The main feature of the present art movement in Bengal is not, as supposed by many, an attempt to retire and remain immured in the past. . . .It is clearly seen that our present art movement accepts tradition as the great motive force which must impel us forward, whereas the art teaching started with the idea of training up the Indians in the so-called European methods of art persistently ignores tradition as a living source of all fresh art movements. The result is the increased originality and freshness of thought in one case and the marked decrease of individuality and vigour in the case of Indian artists trained in European art." That is true of education too. The spirit of the artist is also that of the poet-teacher.

I awoke early in the morning whilst the dawn was still but a tinge of light in the darkness. Outside there was sweet singing, and I was told that every morning the school choir went round the gardens chanting hymns. The day is closed in the same way. For a quarter of an hour in the morning and the evening the boys sit in meditation. Twice a week they assemble in the chapel for common worship and Rabindranath speaks to them and exhorts them to good living. They do all their own housework even their washing, and their clothes are spotless. There used to be a manager, but they have recently dispensed with his services and elect from themselves a committee to do his work. One of the results is that in the purchase of rice alone a saving of a hundred rupees a month is being made. This practice of self-government runs throughout the school. The masters elect from amongst themselves a head who acts for a year, but who may be re-elected. The present principal, Mr. Roy, has been chosen three times. Discipline is enforced and punishments meted out by captains and courts of school justice elected every month by the boys. There are small causes and appellate courts created in this way and they decide at least once a fortnight all cases which arise in the life of the classes and the playground. "There were many difficulties at first," I was told, "but they have been overcome, and the advantages of self-government are worth purchasing at the price of initial failures."

INSTRUCTING THE MASSES.

Moreover, the Santiniketan is no mere seminary for the education of boys. It is alive with the life of India. It is aware of what is going on outside. It shares in the larger Indian life. The particular interest of the school at the moment is the enlightenment of the masses. They asked me to speak to the boys, and I inquired as to the subject. "Tell us," they said, "how the masses may be instructed." They had really been answering me that question themselves and showing me in practice how to do it. For under the trees I had seen an interesting sight. The villages around are inhabited by the aboriginal Santals, and the boys of the school go out sometimes with footoall or bat and begin a game. When a crowd has gathered the game is stopped and the players talk of knowledge to the villagers. From this an evening class is formed and the Santiniketan boys go out and teach in it. The day I was there about a dozen of these children had come in and were being taught under a tree. They were lively imps with wide interested eyes and so full of life that they could not keep still. They were being shown the delights of the stereoscope and were being taught to describe accurately what they saw. Two boys were looking after them. It was their tribute to India and their service to the reincarnated motherland to which all their youthful enthusiasm was devoted.

I left them sitting class by class on their little mats under the "chatim" trees, their books by their side, and their teachers in their midst. They smiled and chatted as I passed. Everything was peaceful, natural, happy. And I went away into another world where worthy and well-meaning graduates from Oxford and Cambridge are toiling and perspiring like blacksmiths with heavy hammers to beat and bend the Indian mind into strange forms on strange anvils, and where there is unhappiness and sadness of heart, timorous whispers instead of laughter, doubt instead of hope.

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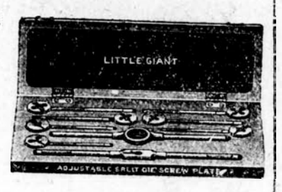

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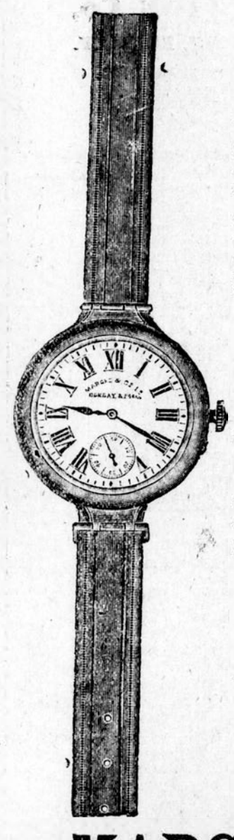

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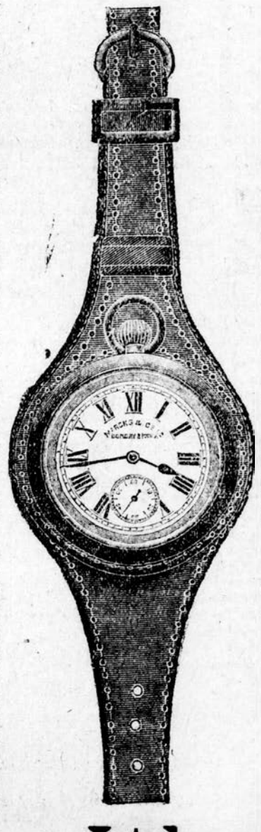

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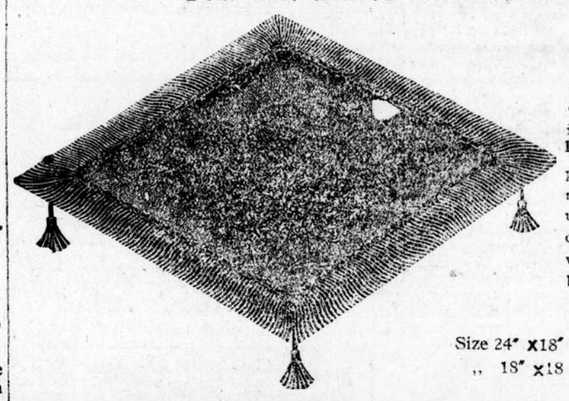

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